INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 42— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

IE MAHATMA IS ARRESTED

"DYNAMIC AND CONCERTED ACTION"

Time For It Has Come Says Jawaharlal

Tumultous crowds greeted Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, the Congress President on his arrival in Bombay by the Kathiawar Mail on Monday morning. The Grant Road Railway Station was literally "raided" by an army of volunteers clad in khaddar and bearing the tri-coloured national flags, two hours before the arrival of the mail. The Pandit arrived by the Kathiawar Mail at 7.45 a. m.

By 7 o'clock the platform was crowded to overflowing and to checkmate the increasing rush, the railway authorities thought it advisable to stop issuing platform tickets, but every accessible space in the streets and over the bridges giving a view of the platform was occupied by the people. The train steamed alongside the platform puctually at 7.45 a. m. amidst deafening cheers of "Pandit Jawaharlal Ki Jai.", "Vande Mataram" and other slogans.

LIKE A TIDAL WAVE.

Like a tidal wave the huge crowd present on the platform made a rush towards the compartment occupied by the Congress President and the energy of the National volunteers who formed a cordon around it was taxed to the utmost. Mr. K. F. Nariman conveyed the hearty greetings of the citizens of Bombay to the President and profusely garlanded him to the accompaniment of loud cheers. Mr. Gharpure, on behalf of the B. P. C. C., the various Secretaries of District Congress Committees representatives of trade Unions including the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and Yusuf Meheralli on behalf of the Youth League, garlanded the President.

THE PROCESSION.

The Congress President was then led to a motor car outside the station where the crowd had formed itself into a procession. Inspite of his disinclination, Pandit Jawharlal was persuaded to be taken in a procession to the Congress House and the Procession marched along Lamington Road and arrived at the Congress House.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

Acceding to the popular request, Pandit Jawaharlal addressed a brief but telling appeal to the people at the Congress House. He said the Working Committee of the Congress had taken a momentous decision. It had decided to raise an army of national soldiers to fight the battle of non-violent civil disobedience.

DUTY OF THE YOUTHS.

It was up to the youths to join this army of fighters and to see that their ranks never thinned. The youths of the country had a great responsibility to fulfil and he asked them to shoulder with courage. "The time for words has ceased and time for dynamic and concerted action has come," he concluded.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Programme.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETINGS IN CITY.

The following is the revised programme of public meetings and other functions arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the Congress President's visit to Bombay.

TO-DAY.

9-30 a. m. Meeting of all the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee plus Executives of the Bombay and Suburban District Congress Committees.

6-15 p. m. Public Meeting of citizens at the Esplanade Maidan to support the G. I. P. Railway Strikers. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. N. S. Hardikar and others will speak.
Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

8-30 p. m. Labour Meeting Gokhale Maidan, K. E. M. Hospital. Subject **CONGRESS AND LABOUR** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. N. S. Hardikar will speak. Mr. Mahomedali will preside.

WEDNESDAY 19TH FEBRUARY 1930.

7 a. m. Hindustani Seva Dal Training Camp Volunteers meeting at Jinnah Hall. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. N. S. Hardikar will speak.

8-15 a. m. Public Meeting at Ville-Parle to be addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. N. S. Hardikar.

Further programme will be announced later on.

"CONGRESS AND LABOUR".

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting In Parel.

Under the auspices of the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the Maidan opposite the King Edward Memorial Hospital at 8.30 p. m. (S. T.) when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress will speak on "Congress and Labour". Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal will also address the meeting. Maulvi Mahomed Ali will preside.

Pt. Jawaharlal And Dock Workers.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union, Mazagon Dock Workers' Union, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union and Bombay Dock Staff Workers' Union, a general meeting of the workers will be held in the Elphinstone Garden at 5-30 p.m. sharp to-day (Tuesday). Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Ginwala will address the workers.

THE COUNTRY WILL ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Call To Youth

COME WHAT MAY, PLUNGE INTO THE STRUGGLE.

Congress Not A Mere Onlooker In Mahatma's Campaign.

"Remember the solemn pledge you have taken on the Independence Day. You won't be worth your salt if you don't remain true to it. Come what may plunge yourself in the coming fight and leave the results to the future. The eyes of the whole world are turned towards you. Vindicate the self-respect and honour of your country. The Indian National Congress expects you to be prepared to make every sacrifice and if necessary lay down your life in the advancement of the goal of complete independence".

This was in effect the gist of the address delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President to a mammoth gathering at the Congress House on Monday evening. Long before the time fixed for the meeting the spacious compound was packed to overflowing and every available space was occupied. In fact so great was the rush that an overflow meeting had to be held in the Jinnah Hall where Pandit Jawaharlal again spoke. The Congress President arrived led by National Band amidst cheers and cries of "Long Live Independence" and "Vande Mataram". The meeting was fully representative, among those present being Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Hardikar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Maulvi Mahomedali and a large number of ladies.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Mr. Gharpure, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who presided in asking Pandit Jawaharlal to address the gathering said that the presence of the Congress President in their midst at such an important juncture in the country's struggle was a source of inspiration to them all. The youthful Pandit he said, had the distinction of carrying with him not only the support of the entire youth of the country but he commanded respect and following among the "older generation" of Congressmen. In fact it was Panditji who had bridged the gulf that was yawning between the youth and the "old-men" of the Congress. Under his distinguished presidentship the Congress had declared Complete Independence and with Panditji at the helm of affairs they need not despair about the results of the fight which they proposed launching very shortly. The speaker asked Panditji to explain to the audience the implications of the decisions taken by the Working Committee and guide the citizens of Bombay in the right path.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH.

Speaking in Urdu, the Congress President remarked that he had hardly followed his predecessor's speech which was made in Marathi and said that it was an instance to show why they should learn and cultivate a common national language. Coming to the subject he stated that the declaration of the Lahore Congress could only be regarded as an indication of the strong awakening among the people and the realisation on their part of their subjection to a foreign rule. No power on earth, he said, could hem the tide of a growing awakening and all obstacles must fall before the determination of a whole nation.

NO HASTY STEP.

He would emphatically say that the decision of the Lahore Congress was not taken in a huff or in the enthusiasm of the moment. It was the matured and considered opinion of hundreds of chosen representatives of the country. The Congress could have come to no other conclusion consistent with the self-respect and honour of the nation. The Calcutta Congress had clearly laid a time limit within which the Government must come to terms. The Government having failed to do that the duty of the Congress was clear. The declaration of independence was the natural sequence of the Calcutta resolution.

TERRIBLY IN EARNEST.

The Congress had to vindicate its honour and show to the world that they are not a body of "tall talkers". "I want to tell all those who doubt the Congress that it has declared its goal to be Complete Independence not in a spirit of bargaining—but we are terribly in earnest about the goal" he added. The Working Committee of the Congress had earnestly set about devising means to achieve that end. The time for words had ceased and the time for action had begun.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

Referring to the Congress Mandate to Congressmen to withdraw

(Continued on page 5.)

BOMBAY HONOURS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Pandi Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the citizens. Here is a view of the huge procession from Railway station to the Congress House.

"GET READY FOR ACTION."

"Independence Pledge Must Be Redeemed"

In an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President said:—

"The Working Committee after careful and anxious consideration has decided to authorise the beginning of civil resistance. That decision was not lightly taken, nor with any disregard of the immediate or ultimate consequences. Civil resistance however it may begin will develop into a mass campaign and the whole strength of the Congress organisation and the nation will have to be concentrated on this issue."

GIVE MARCHING ORDERS.

"The All-India Congress Committee has been convened to meet on March 21 to take stock of the then existing situation and give marching orders for the future. Meanwhile all Provincial Congress Committees should meet to consider the general situation and specially to chalk out the action they contemplate taking in their own provinces.

PERFECT DISCIPLINE.

All Congressmen will naturally watch eagerly the beginnings of civil resistance. They must help this great movement by maintaining perfect discipline in their ranks and remembering that nonviolence is the essence of this kind of action. At the right time they can themselves become civil resisters in their own provinces. But this must be done in a disciplined way and so as to help the central struggle. It is for Provincial Committees to consider now what methods of civil resistance are possible for them.

GET READY FOR ACTION.

Panditji concluded: "The decision of the Lahore Congress has to be honoured; the pledge taken on Independence Day must be redeemed. Get ready for action. The time has come."

WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION.

—:o:—

How Fleet Street Views It.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Prominence is given in the British Press to despatches from India reciting the decisions of the Working Committee of the Congress and reviewing the situation arising from them. The papers emphasise in their headlines that Civil Disobedience plans are in the forefront once again. The "Daily Mail's" caption to its despatches is "Gandhi's bid for Dictatorship." The papers are giving as much prominence to the deliberations and decisions of the Working Committee as they gave to the Congress. They are publishing not only News Agency telegrams but also special reviews from their correspondents. Of the prominent organs of the British Press, the "Daily Telegraph" alone, is receiving special telegraphic despatches from its special correspondent whom it has specially deputed to India and over whose signature despatches are published. Mr. Ashmead Bartleet, who is the Special Representative of the "Daily Telegraph," now in India, cabling to his paper regarding the Working Committee's decisions characterises them as "small mouse after big words" used in Lahore.

"A WHOLESOME DREAD."

Continuing, Mr. Bartlett says: "It is evident that the Congress party is both split and scared. The Congress leaders have a wholesome dread of finding themselves within the grip of laws. This is specially so with the conviction of Subash Chandra Bose. The result is that Congress leaders are using their followers and dupes to incur the risks which are inseparable from law-breaking."

Explaining the abstention of Congress leaders from the Round Table Conference, Mr. Bartlett says: The Congress leaders are suffering from an inferiority complex and are afraid of attending the Round Table Conference and meeting men who are intellectually more clever and astute in debate than themselves.

RALLY THE MODERATES.

Concluding, Mr. Bartlett says the present attitude of Congressmen should help the Government to rally the Moderates who could materially assist the authorities in successfully completing the Round Table Conference, if only they agreed to eliminate from their minds all idea of immediate Dominion Status. If only the Moderates did this, they would create a favourable atmosphere for the Round Table Conference and pave the way for giving effect to the Reforms that are expected to be recommended by the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

Incitement To Repression.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

That rebellion is in the forefront in India once again, is the slogan of the "Daily Telegraph" in its editorial columns. Inviting editorial attention to the despatches from Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the paper says "the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee mark an important stage in the movement of rebellion which doubtless will soon take form demanding vigorous measures."—Free Press.

Will Mahatma Be Arrested?

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Is Mahatma Gandhi going to be arrested and if so when will it be and what would be the effect of it, are the questions discussed in the British Press and political circles as the result of the telegrams from India enunciating Mahatma Gandhi's plans for civil disobedience. The Sunday papers give prominence to Mahatma Gandhi's alleged statement that he intends making the present struggle the final battle of his life. Commenting on this alleged statement, the Bombay correspondent of the "Observer" says that there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of these reports. In the circumstances it can be only a matter of time before Gandhiji is arrested and says that the question is not so much as to whether the arrest would arouse widespread feeling, but as to what action the Congress would then take in order to implement the Independence Resolution. In this connection the Free Press of India reliably learns that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi would be regarded as the question in which the Government of India as well as the local Government concerned will have to concur before any action is taken. While the Government of India have not ruled that mere advocacy of Independence is illeged, the speech of the Viceroy on the 25th January is clear in ruling civil disobedience as illegal. In the circumstances it is not unlikely that mere enunciation of definite plans of Civil Disobedience may be regarded as a violation of law, section 124A being made enough to cover such activities.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Associated Press understands that there is no likelyhood of official day being given for discussion of no-confidence motion against President Patel.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 273/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was some buying by jobbers which in conjunction with scattered demand hardened prices to Rs. 275/4. There was no demand at this level and prices gradually sagged under long liquidation to Rs. 273/8. The market fluctuated within a narrow limit at this level for a long time. Liverpool opening advices were quiet but there was little improved demand and prices ruled steady. The market closed a 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 274/4.
Broach J/A 284/8.
Oomra, Mar. 228/12.
Oomra, May 235/12.
[redacted] July 242/12.
[redacted] Mar 195/8.
[redacted] May 201/8.
Beng[redacted] July 209/8.
Broach A/M Highest 275/12.
Broach A/M. Lowest 273/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Feb.	171.80—0.10
May	176.10—1.30
August	181.60—1.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Bengal	200|215
Mathia	212|220
Khandesh	222|227
Akola|Khamgaon	230|237
Nagpur|Wardha	240|25[illegible]
Barsi|Kurduwadi	225|235
Jalna|Aurangabad	222|227
Nagar|Vambori	222|230
Purna|Parbani	237|255
Khandwa|Sanavad	225|232
Indore Ujjain	227|260
Miraj|Sangli	270|288
Coompta	268|278
Tirupur| Cambodia	333|340

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 17.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	15-2-30	This year
Khandesh	2,030	236,781
Central India	3,668	254,016
Barsi and Nagar	1,980	178,776
Hyderabad-Gaorani		59,130
Berar	5,046	458,054
Central Provinces	837	236,829
Total Oomras	13,567	1,423,586
Dholera	2,054	66,816
N.-W. Provinces	99	127,985
Rajputana	284	37,106
Sind-Punjab	45	121,333
Broach	2,560	102,750
Coompta & Dharwar	343	44,336
Westerns-Northerns		14,416
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,904
Persian		326
American		6,360
Egyptian and African	15	32,222
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		394
Total	18,967	1,976,942

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17.
1st Sept. to 13th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	15-2-30	This year
Europe	4,153	398,112
Japan & China	11,450	635,278
Coast Ports		9,111
Upcountry by Rail		53,870
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,898
Total	15,603	1,163,269

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15|2|30	7540000	8119000
Receipts Yesterday 15|2|30	30000	13000
Exports to date 15|2|30	5227000	6017000
Stock at Ports 14|2|30	2272000	2104000
Stock Interior Towns 14|2|30	1326000	966000
Stock Liverpool 14|2|30	1012000	1088000
Visible Supply 14|2|30	5395000	5290000
Quantity in Sight 14-2-30	12316000	12962000
Quantity out of Sight 14|2|30	9175000	9928000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay Feb. 17.

Our market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|13|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 6|8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|10|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11|14 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—Rs. 6|8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone: Quiet.

STOCKS & SHARES

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION.

Absence Of Bull Support.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Bombay Share Market will remain closed on the 21st instant on account of a Mahomedan holiday.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet at a small decline, but scattered buying gradually hardened prices. The absorbing power was poor and all the improvement was lost in the later trading and as net change prices declined Rs. 9 Bombay Dyeing, Rs. 8 Century, Rs. 3 Fazal, Rs. 5 Pearl, Rs. 2 Swadeshi, Rs 5 Alcock and Rs. 15 Tata Hydros. Tata Steel Defds. improved about Rs. 2. The general feeling is in favour of restricting operations because on one side some Government protection is anticipated, while on the other reduction in production and possibilities of closing down some mills from the end of the month is discouraging buying. This feeling is likely to continue for some time and perhaps some liquidation towards the end of the month may depress prices to some extent. In the miscellaneous section there is not much doing and Alcock, Tata Hdros are keeping quiet in the absence of any good demand. The market exhibits a tired appearance and although prices have reached unduly low levels, there is general apathy of outside interest. Thus with much disturbed economic and monetary conditions, we do not look for any decided move in the either direction. It will be a narrow, irregular period of uncertainties and prefer to take a trading situation.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 661, 71, 61, 62, 57, 59, 57.
Century 236, 30-10.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 62.
Fazal 487, 96, 92, 97, 88, 90.
Indore 331, 30.
Madhowji 14-6.
Nagpur 413, 5, 6, 3, 6.
New Great 120, 10, 11.
Pearl 235, 28, 30, 22, 20.
Simplex N 29-6.
Swadeshi 331, 32, 21, 25, 13, 20.
Burma 668, 67, 68, 62.
Hydro 1091, 77, 80, 77.
Tram 131-14, 30.
Deff. 296, 300, 298, 303, 2, 3-2.
Ord. 47, 46-8, 47-12, 47, 46-14.
Bundi 16.
Indian 235, 30.
Katni Ord. 173.
Alcock 245, 46, 45.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 301-4
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. **166.**
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 5'0 657-8.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach **Fine Count 250 nil 20.**
Central India 100, 405.
Century 100, 230.
Colaba Land 117-8.
Fazalbhoy 250, 470.
Crescent 100, 62-8.
Currimbhoy 80.
Dawn 250, 425
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80.
Edward Sassoon 100 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 5-8.
Finlay **100, 10y, 80.**
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 186
Gokak 100, 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100, 1,495.
Indian Bleaching, etc... 100, 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 336.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 100 127-.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1323.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 300.
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil. 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50. p.c. 4 127-8.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 111-4.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 220.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1.
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 10 52-8.
Simplex 150 27-8.
Sholapur 1000, 1,625.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5.
Swadeshi 10, 320.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Spinning 1,000.

799

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2/8 92/8
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16-2.
Eastern £5 xd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500, 1280
Imperial Contributory 125 101 320.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10, 101, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 **50f** xd. 16.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 230.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 10|14.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 175.
Katni Def. 560.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 51/11/ 770.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-115/8
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 77
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 650
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 630.
Bombay Tram Ord. 130.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1,077-8.
Tata Power 1000, nil. 155.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17.81 207/3
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 209 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Org 15, 8-4.
New India Assurance (10) 17|12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1,850.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6. 245.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 173-12.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F. Corporation 662-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 xd.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90
Scindia Steam 7-14.
Tata Construction xd. 30.
Tata Iron Ord. 46-12.
Tata Iron Def. 303-12.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 51/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastooroba[illegible] T 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 105.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 68-8.
Andhra Pref. 965
Tata Power Pref 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Wheat May	6	10	6
Linseed May	11	13	0
Castorseed May	9	0	0
Cottonseed	3	9	0
Groundnuts Feb.	9	2	6
Rapeseed M/A	10	8	0
Matooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	10	6	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay Feb. 17.

Castoorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45|12, Highest Rs. 45|14, Closing Rs. 45|8|6.

Groundnut seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 4|8, Lowest Rs. 4|15, Closing Rs. 4|7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49| Lowest Rs. 48|10, Closing Rs. 48|11.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 3 TO 7 POINTS UP.

Better Demand For Dry Goods

Bombay, Feb. 17.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market being influenced by higher Liverpool closing quotations opened at a rise of 10 points and with scattered buying further improved 3 points on favourable conditions in Dry Goods markets:—At this level as soon as buying orders were executed, the market assumed a declining tendency and 8 points were lost from the highest level reached. The markett closed at a net rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 point to 15.90c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Last week's decline brought in re trade buying and covering. A rally was promoted by reports that a Cotton Advisory Committee had been appointed by the Co-operative Associations, which was regarded as a preliminary to the organisation of a Stabilsing Corporation. A statement by a local firm, which is supposed to be holding about 300,000 bales of contracts previously held by various State Co-operative Associations, that holdings had not been taken for liquidation purposes, contributed to the advance.

The opinion is evidently gaining ground that all the remaining noldings of the Co-operative Associations were amply financed. The advance, however, has met with some realising.

Meetings advocating acreage reduction are being arranged at many points throughout the South in the next few weeks. The weather has not been very favourable for farmwork.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled quiet but steady and prices advanced 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 15.48.

Receipts at U. S. Ports were 20,000 Bales and exports amounted to 9,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened unchanged to a rise of 1 point. There was good spot demand which imparted better feeling and with improved buying the market closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points to 3.78d. per lb. and sale amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures market ruled quiet but steady, and closed at a decline of 1 point. Empire Cotton Futures session was firm and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points with March 8.35 and May 8.37d.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

Market appears steady on trade buying influenced by unfavourable weather for farm work. Fall River (America) reports considerable business in cloth for Spring.

With regard to acreage, it is too early to obtain any definite idea. Some idea may be gleaned next month from Government March "intention to plant" report, but the present prices indicate a substantial reduction. Although the World's purchasing power is reported to have slightly decreased, cost of production remain unchanged owing to higher cost of labour. Confidence seems to be slowly but surely being restored and though it seems too early yet for any permanent advance, we look for much higher prices during the Summer and consequently advise purchases on all breaks.

PRIVATE CABLS.

N. Y. March Highest 15.39 (10.07 a.m.)

N. Y. Lowest 15.31 (11.24 a. m.)

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the Following cables:—

New York friends cable:—

"Dry goods demand greatly improved and general business."

"Outlook seems better."

Liverpool friends cable:—

"Market looks healthier and short, figures untendcrable. Bales impressing markets, future depends largely upon Washington action."

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received the following cable from their New York Agents Messrs. Munds and Winslow:—

"Recent liquidation involving sales by important foreign markets in New York resulted large straddle short interest here. This should provide resistance declines, think recent lows probably discounted unfavourable factors for present uncertainty farm board policy likely reduce speculative interest. Indepencations some acreage reduction but doubtful if reaches farm board expectations prefer buying good reactions."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and favourable conditions in dry goods trade."

Messrs Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 9,181,000 bales." New York cables: Fears about Farm Heard were inquiry Fall Rier."

MONTHLY U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION.

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
August	558,000	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455
September.	546,000	492,000	627,000	571,000	483,000	435,216
October	641,000	619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000
November	544,000	611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000
December	454,000	534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000
January	577,000	668,000	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 7th February 1930.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,32,50,000
Public Deposits	14,56,91,000
Other Deposits	68,59,36,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	93,70,000
Rupees	95,04,97,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£752,300
Advances and Investments in London	£729,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 27,100

Percentage 14.38
Bank Rate 7 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	29,41,26,600
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,82,83,600
Ways and Means advances to the Government of India	
Loans	8,85,49,000
Cash Credits	30,59,42,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,37,56,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	45,75,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,80,17,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	59,19,000
Balances with other Banks	3,90,000
	82,95,57,000
Cash	12,09,40,000
Rupees	95,04,97,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	2,79,56,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	20,14,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	39,99,000 Decrease.
Loans	1,13,92,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	45,57,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	23,74,000 Increase.
Cash	4,26,40,000 Decrease.

Percentage 14.38
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, Feb. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|4.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85|12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94|14.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|1.

3 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|10.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103|12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—4th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|2|0. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99|15.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

LIVERPOO WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Mar. Close at s. 8|3 1|8d. 1-3|8d.
May Close at s. 8|6 7|8d. 1-1|2d
July Close at s. 8|9d. 1-3|4d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.15 3|8 1-1|8.
May per bushel dol. 1.20. 1-1|8
July per bushel dol. 1.21 1-1|8

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

Mar. 19.80 up 10.
May 20.00 up 10.

Wheat Cable:

"Market dull due to continued lack of demand."

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REVIEW.

—:o:—

Calcutta, Feb. 15.

The following is the weekly share market review issued by Messrs. Moosa & Co., Calcutta:—

JUTE SHARES.

We have experienced a very dull and uninteresting week. Jute shares have fluctuated within very narrow limits in sympathy with small fluctuations in the price of manufactured goods. This sort of state is likely to continue for some time. In the meantime we would advise our readers to mark time, and with a little better feeling in the gunny market to commence their purchases of jute shares. In any case we are against selling at the ruling level.

RAW JUTE.

During the week the market has ruled quiet but steady. Mills are reported to have done a small business and shippers have only been interested to a small extent at lower prices.

The fluctuation in prices during the week were as under:— Opened at Rs. 56, Highest at Rs. 56|4, Lowest at Rs. 54|4 Closed at Rs. 55|6.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market has ruled quiet on the whole and there has been a further small decline all round. Consuming markets have shown pactically no interest.

The prices during the week were as under:—

9 Porters B. Twills Cornsacks

Opened at Rs.	11-3	32-4	32-4
Highest at Rs.	11-4	32-8	33-0
Lowest at Rs.	11-1	32-0	32-4
Closed at Rs.	11-4	32-8	33-0

COALS.

This section was rather irregular, although a fairly large turnover resulted. Yule and Macneil group were quiet. Bengal in the former group changed hands at Rs. 536|- from a quotation of Rs. 545|-. Bengal Bhatdee were easier at Rs. 5|14, Burradhemo were on offer at Rs. 14|6, Kalapahari were down to Rs. 26|12. Deoli were on offer at Rs. 23|4. In the latter group Aldih had more sellers than buyers at Rs. 8|4. Mundulpore, Equitable and West Jhamuria were all in buyers' favour. Bird|Heilgers group, on the other hand, were active. A good turnover resulted in Burrakur round Rs. 19|. Bhulanbararee kept remarkably steady at Rs. 27|4. Sendra were in request upto Rs. 21|- but closed a shade easier at Rs. 20|8, and Standard were steady at Rs. 67|-. South Karanpura were marked upto Rs. 8|12. The feature of the week has been the rapid rise of Marine to Rs. 13|4 from a quotation of Rs. 10|4 in a day's trading. This has been accounted for by the fact that in their report for the half-year ended the 31st December 1929, published during this week, a dividend of Rs. 1|- per share has been recommended. Raneegunge at one time were a vry strong feature at Rs. 48|- but eased off again to Rs. 47|-. There is not change in the position of the industry since our last report and the undertone of the section remained confident.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apart from the activity in Iron and Steel issues there has been no feature of outstanding interest reported in this section. Benga. Iron, owing to a better price ruling in London, have moved up to Rs. 9|2 closing at Rs. 8|10 from a quotation of Rs. 6|-. Indian Iron and Steel also were marked up a couple of rupees in sympathy and are now standing at Rs. 11|12. In view of the presenb depression in the Pig Iron market, we do not look for any further improvement in the price of these shares.

Engineering issues were practically neglected. Marshalls changed hands at Rs. 2|6 and Thornycrofts at Rs. 1|2. Burn and Co. (Ord) were on offer at lower rates without attracting buyers.

Electric Lighting and Power group were poorly dealt in and prices, if anything, were in buyer's favour. Among Sugars, Carew and Champaran were quoted at about unchanged rates. In the shipping section Calcutta Landing and Shipping were dealt in at Rs. 8|8 against the last listed rate of Rs. 9|-.

Among others Burma Corporation were steady at Rs. 10|8, Midnapore Zemindary accounted for a fair turn over at Rs. 120|-X.D. Ivan Jones, on the other hand were easier at Rs. 4|10 and Bengal Flour at Rs. 175|- Madan Theatre remained steady at Rs. 3|12 and Titaghur paper (Ord) at Rs. 11|4 while Bengal paper were easier at Rs. 37|12.

RAILWAYS.

A small business was reported in Light Railways shares at lower levels. Baraset-Basirhat changed hands at Rs. 58|-. Howrah-Amta were marked down to Rs. 120|- from a quotation of Rs. 130|- and Shahdara (Delhi) Shahranpur were quoted at Rs. 167|-.

COTTONS.

Dull conditions have again prevailed and a limited turnover resulted. Bengal Nagpore may be quoted at Rs. 35|4 while Dunbar were quotably lower at Rs. 190|- A few deals were reported in Kesoram (Ord) round Rs. 5|- Elgin Mills (Ord) were mentioned at Rs. 78|- and Muir Mills (Ord) were dealt in at Rs. 315|-X.D.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5. 15|16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3|4
Banks Selling T T 2|6 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 105 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.86 1|8 15th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 15|16 17th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 1|4 15th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 15th inst.
London—Belgium 34.895 15th inst.
London— Switzerland 25.19-3|4 15th inst.
London—Italy 92.90 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1|4 14th inst.; £4-4-11 1|2 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 3|16 14th inst.; 20 15th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 1|16 14th inst. 19 7|8 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 44 14th inst.; 43 3|8 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15|16 per cent 14th inst.; 3 31|32 per cent 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 31|32 per cent 14th inst.; 3 31|32 per cent 15th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|2 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3 Months Discounts 3-29|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 3 31|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Call money 5 1|4 per cent.
One month 5 3|4 per cent.
Three Months 5 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Declined on bazaars and China selling. Bazaars and China Banks bought at the decline. Market closed steady.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Feb. 14.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality, Rs. 80; China Clay, market quality, Rs. 70.

Prices per cwt.:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-14; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8; Sago Flour, 1st quality, Rs. 8-14; Sago Flour, market quality, Rs. 8-10; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand, Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12; Zinc Chloride, German, Rs. 14-6; Magnesium Chloride, German, Rs. 3-8; Australian Mutton Tallow, White, Rs. 32-4; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleeching Powder, United Alkali, small packing, Rs. 8-4; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 3-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 2-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing, Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing, Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing, Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing, Rs. 29-8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing, Rs. 33-8; Litharge Flake (French), small packing Rs. 30.

Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0-3-9; Hydro Sulphide, English, Re. 0-3-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Re. 0-7-3; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-6-3.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Viceroy of India † ..	ALL	19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20'827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20'847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10'346
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20'827
28	Razmak@ ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	R walpindi..		16'619
2 Aug	M rea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16'601
6 13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 94

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	28th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	25th Mar
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	1st Apr	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
18 Feb	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatau Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya	Colombo Madras & Calcutta
2 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan .	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
19 Feb	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
21 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah vir Karachi
22 Feb	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
24 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C Mandvi
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar. Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Genetic South American East and West Coast and Japan Australia Services

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the World tour rates and other fares full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone No 22379, 23788
Telegrams "YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS)

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

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WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—AGENTS for selling the recaining shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co. Ltd. Also a few forfeited shares are available at a discount of 20 per cent. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, No. 7, Mission Row Block "B" Calcutta.

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Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BIRTH CONTROL.—Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free, 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, BAMDHBL, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

EARN RS. 300 PER MONTH.—Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

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SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Narandas JUGJIVAN and TULSIDAS HARIDAS, who carried on business as oil cake merchants and Brokers at 210, Samuel Street, Bombay under the name of Messrs. Narandas Tulsidas & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 11th day of February, 1930.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Messrs. Narandas Tulsidas & Co.

107, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1930.

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MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the above appointment will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Madras up to the 7th March, 1930. Candidates must hold the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, by examination, and must have previous practical experience on Dock and Harbour Works and preferably a knowledge of reinforced concrete design and construction. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,650 per mensem with a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, if not provided with free quarters.

Candidates must be of robust physique and before appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Trustees.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty as soon after 1st May, 1930, as possible. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and also full particulars of nationality, education, age, diplomas or degrees, etc.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Harbour, Madras, and covers containing them should be superscribed "Application for the post of Executive Engineer".

No personal applications will be entertained.

G. G. [illegible]ONG,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

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TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, MOTOR VEHICLES.

Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent, Motor Vehicles on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 25 with free quarters provided in the Motor Vehicles Workshop and free allowance of a Corporation car for Corporation work. The Corporation may offer any starting pay within the grade to a deserving candidate. Applicants should not be less than 30 years of age nor more than 45 years. Applicants must be qualified and recognised Automobile Engineers with good Mechanical and Electrical training and must have served at least five years in an automobile workshop in a responsible position. They should be capable of organising a large motor vehicle service and supervising the repair of vehicles in the motor section of the Corporation Workshops, and must possess sufficient experience in superintending both the indoor and outdoor work of a large fleet of heavy lorries (Petrol and Electric), the entire garage staff and the supply of stores and keeping accounts of running costs, etc. They should possess a good knowledge of the vernacular, and must have been in charge of the management of a recognised motor transport service. In the first instance the appointment will be a temporary one for a period not exceeding one year. The appointment is subject to the Provident Fund, Leave and other service rules in vogue in the Corporation. Applications stating age, qualifications, (Academic and Engineering) particulars of experience together with copies of the most recent testimonials and relationship with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Officers of the Corporation, if any, should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office and should reach him on or before Wednesday, the 5th March, 1930.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office:
The 13th February, 1930.

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FOR SALE.

THE INDIA GOLD THREAD MILLS LIMITED, MADURA.
(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE FACTORY of the above Mills with all the Buildings and extensive grounds, measuring about five acres, containing a beautiful garden, a fresh water tank and two big fresh water wells, situated at 54, Connur Road, Perambur, just outside the Municipal limits of Madras City, and with all plants and machinery in good order are offered for sale.

The machinery consist of:—

1. One Bitania Portable Steam Engine of 14 N.H.P.
2. Steam Pump.
3. Threading Machines for 328 spindles.
4. And all the auxilary machinery such as Lametta machines, Skeining machines, Reeling machines, a wire drawing machine and all the appertunences for Gilding, etc.

The Machinery, or the Building and Garden will also be sold separately.

About 10,000 tolas of Silver thread, ready to be gilt, Diamond hole fileurs, Ruby hole fileurs and platinum Rods and wires are also offered for sale.

For particulars apply to:—

THE LIQUIDATORS,
The India Gold Thread Mills, Ltd.,
187, East Veli Street, Madura.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th February, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DHARAVI ROAD KNOWN AS PILLOW BUNGALOW AND MATWADI FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 720 of 1916 (N. H. Moos vs. Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order dated the 15th April, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Lot No. 1:—All those two pieces of quit and ground rent tenure land together with a bungalow known as "Pillow Bungalow" and messuages, tenements or buildings and a well standing thereon situate at Dharavi Road, admeasuring about 10,008 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 14,393, New Survey No. 1/3735, Cadastral Survey No. 665 of Dharavi Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6237 (1 and 2), 6238, Street Nos. 126, 126A, 127 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Bai Harkoribai, widow of Premji Kallianji, but now of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property of the Collector of Bombay, on the North by the property of the Collector of Bombay and on the South partly by the property of Bundook Artone Patel and partly by Dharavi Road.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All those pieces of land, partly Foras, partly Toka and partly newly assessed, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon known as "Matwadi Factory" and utensil for tanning leather and hide used in or upon the same situate at Dharavi Road, admeasuring about 11450 square yards, bearing Collector's New Nos. 13004 etc., New Survey No. 1/334 etc., Cadastral Survey No. 326, 327 (part) of Dharavi Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 6339 (1 and 2) etc. Street Nos. 228 etc. and bounded on the East by the property of Hirabai, widow of Bhima Vasta, on the West partly by the property of Aba Haji Mahomed and others and partly by the property formerly of the Collector of Bombay but now of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South by the property of Ahmedbhoy Abdeenbhoy Peerbhoy and on the North by Dharavi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SWEETMEATS BAKERY TOGETHER WITH THE SHOP AT NO. 173 JANJIKAR STREET NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2121 of 1928 (Gulam Nabi Gulam Husein vs. Gulam Rasool Gulam Husein and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in two lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—The business of bakers carried on in the name of Gulam Husein Karimji and the goodwill thereof and benefit of the lease of the shop No. 173 at Janjiker street.

LOT NO. 2.—The furniture and utensils of the said shop.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorney for Sha Chelaji Gomaji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Aishabai daughter of Suleman Yusuf Patel and others the Mortgagors in pursuance of Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st September 1920, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on TUESDAY, the 18th February 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Perpetual Fazandari Land with dwelling house at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort of Bombay admeasurement 88 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 230 Street Nos. 120 and 122.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th February, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Cinema films, 25 cases beer, woollen piece-goods, bed-sheets, tea sets, powder and fire extinguisher, picture frame, colour, books, perambulator, 2 iron bedsteads with mattress, fancy clock, time-piece, etc., 10 cases Eau-de-Cologne 25 cases Rum.

MENESSE & CO.,

THE BEST VIRILE TONIC
A. P. YAKUTI
This Yakuti is par excellence a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. A phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10
A.P. OIL An external liniment for radically curing the impotency.
A phial of one tola Rs. 15.
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Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
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Local Agent:—
PERRY & Co., Grant Rd., Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS TO WITNESS
TO-NIGHT or THIS WEEK.
THRILLING MARATHA HISTORICAL PICTURE
"FALL OF RAIGAD'
Produced by
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
AT
Imperial Cinema
(Lamington Road.)
DAILY (4) SHOWS
AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE – STREET, OPP. MINT. FORT.
GRAND FAREWELL WEEK
of
The Present Season
Extended to Monday 24th February 1930.
Positively Last Week !!
FREE RIDES!
FREE RIDES!
FREE RIDES!
IN ADDITION TO Rs. 250 FREE GIFT
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

THE CAPITOL From Sunday February 23rd.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
DAILY AT 6 & 9-45 P. M.
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.
Breathing all the sweetness of the Southern Seas!
HAWAIIAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES!
PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE.
Prices of admission:—Rs. 5-12; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Still breaking Records—Ask the Public
NOTHING LIKE IT SEEN IN BOMBAY.
6-30 P. M.—TO-NIGHT—9-45 P. M.
THE GREAT NICOLA
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LAST FOUR NIGHTS
Reduced Prices—Rs. 4-3-2 & Re. 1 Plus Tax.
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His Last Silent Film!
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ANITA PAGE and LON CHANEY in "WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"
Gives you 1001 thrills in
WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS
Free List Suspended.

THE RIALTO
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's
All-Talking Picture:
THE DRAKE CASE
With a Big Cast headed by the Beautiful
GLADYS BROCKWELL.
The Strongest Court Trial in which a Mother faces death for murder rather than bare her past to a daughter who accuses her
NEVER A MURDER TRIAL LIKE THIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
Mr. CINDERS.
From the London Hippodrome.
Booking at Rose & Co. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Citizens' meeting to support G. I. P. Strike. Pandit Jawaharlal to adress. Esplanade Maidan, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

Pandit Jawaharlal's lecture on "Congress and Labour"—Maidan opp. K. E. M. Hospital Parel, 3-30 pp.m. (S.T.) Maulvi Mohamed Ali to preside.

ed Ali to preside.

Pandit Jawaharlal to meet City and and Suburban Congress Executives and B. P. C. C. Members. Congress House, -30 a.m. (S.T.)

Pandit Jawaharlal to address Dock Workers, Elphinstone Garden, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR P. A. KELLY TO BE ENTERTAINED.—A Garden Party to Sir Patrick Kelly will be given by Major S. K. Engineer, President of the Society of Hon. Magistrates at Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday Feb. 20 at 5 p.m.

LECTURE BY DADA MAHARAJ —Shri Dada Maharaj will give a Public Lecture on "The Goal of Life" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY:—The anniversary of the late Mr G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated on Wednesday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T. in Tilak-Mandir, Vile Parle, wher Mr. G. C. Bhate will speak and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale will preside.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES:—Principal A. B. Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University will deliver Lecture II of his course of Lectures on "Some Problems in the history of Sanskrit and its derived Languages" to-day Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the Bombay University.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA:—Under the auspices of the above, a public meeting of women will be held at Jinnah Hall, at 3 p.m. (S.T on Wednesday to give a cordial reception to Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, when well-known leaders will speak on the present Congress programme. All women are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. steamer "Bengal Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th inst, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday Noon the 18th idem.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived a' Aden at 3 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 13th instant lef Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant.

—:o:—

APPOINTMENT OF HON. SURGEONS.

—:o:—

Debate In Corporation.

Has the Municipal Commissioner power to appoint an Honorary Surgeon without consulting the Medical Relief Committee or the Municipal Corporation? This question was raised in the Municipal Corporation on Monday on the resolution of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it was a fact that a vacant post of an Honorary Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital had been filled without consulting the Medical Relief Committee and whether the appointment in question had been made for five years and he be also requested to state whether it was a fact that the Advisory Board had suggested the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon. That the Commissioner be informed that it was desirable in future appointments of Hon. Surgeons and Physicians that they should be made after inviting applications and in consultation with the Committee.

POINT OF ORDER.

The Municipal Commissioner raised a point of order on the second paragraph of the resolution stating that the Commissioner had absolute power to appoint municipal servants as far as Rs. 500 per month.

Dr. Deshmukh contended that Honorary Surgeons were not Municipal Servants.

The president ruled the proposition in order.

After some discussion the proposition was modified and referred to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

—:o:—

Warfield V. Viceroy Of India.

There was a serious collision in the Bombay harbour on Monday morning due to a tow rope of a steamer having been snapped.

It appeared that s. s. "Warfield" which arrived in Bombay harbour from Karachi at 9-30 a. m. was being towed into the dock when one of the leading tow ropes snapped and the vessel drifted unhecked towards the "Viceroy of India" which was lying in No. 2 shed Alexandra Dock.

An alarm was raised and the crew of drifting vessel signalled to avoid a collision. It was too late however to avoid the collision and the drifting vessel dashed against the "Viceroy of India." Three men working on the side of the boat were violently thrown into the sea as a result of the impact. They were however picked up immediately

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC.

—:o:—

More Vaccinating Stations Opened.

With a view to check the progress of the small pox epidemic in the city, a meeting of the vaccination Propaganda Committee was held on Monday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

Several suggestions were placed before the committee which were considered in detail.

One suggestion was to open a Vaccination Station at Wilson College. Another was to request the Secretary of the Committee to go to diffrent chawls with vaccinators to induce the residents of the chawls to get them vaccinated.

It was also suggested that mill-owners should be asked to give leave to their workmen during the time the working men vaccinated got ill.

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, stated that ten more vaccination Stations had been opened and the citizens took considerable advantage of these stations.

It was pointed out in the committee by some members that some of the vaccinators charged fees at the vaccination stations Dr. Nerurkar said the vaccination was done free at the stations and dispensaries. The committee requested the vernacular newspapers to give more space for their propaganda.

"WHITE CITY."

—:o:—

To Continue Another Week.

Big crowds visited the White City last week and took advantage of the Free Rides on "The Aeroplanes" "The Whip" and "The Giant Terris Wheel." By special request the managment have decided to continue the present season one week longer, and the "Free Rides" in addition to the weekly Free Gift of Rs. 250, will be in force until Monday the 24th instant.

The main object of the management in continuing the present season is to enable the charitable Institutions, which have not yet visited the White City to have an opportunity of doing so. Already the children from several orphanges have been entertained by the management and requests have been made to those in charge of similar institutions to get in touch with the manage of the White City who will be pleased to arrange for the entertainment of the children entirely free of charge.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

—:o:—

Sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Kaira, Magan Sura a "dharala" by caste, succeeded in appeal to have it commuted to transportation. His brother Jhaver Sura who was originally sentenced to transportation for life for abetting the murder escaped with only six months rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused fatally stabbed the deceased Dhula Hathi when returning from a neighbouring village on August 28 last. The motive for the crime was the enmity between the two as a result of the accused's attempt to violate the chastity of the deceased's wife, while the latter was serving his sentence in jail in a previous case. In the trial another brother of the accused was acquitted while the first and second were sentenced to death and transportation respectively.

In appeal, the High Court commuted the sentences to transportation and 6 months for the first and second accused respectively.

Last Night Of "Mr. Cinders."

—:o:—

To-day at 9-30 p.m. Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Compapny will give the last performance of "Mr. Cinders." he delightful musical comedy.

BROADCASTING CO.'S AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

CHAIRMAN ON CAUSES OF FAILURE

Mr. R. M. Chinoy To Be Liquidator

The end of the Indian Broadcasting Co., it seems, is not going to be as happy and harmonious as its beginning. The extraordinary general meeting to take it into liquidation, held on the 17th inst. was marked by plain speaking from dealers as well as the Directors.

When the voting took place, through the Directors had more than a 100 to 1 majority, the dealers persisted in registering their votes repeatedly, so that the same process was gone through on three occasions.

CHAIRMAN SPEAKS.

Mr. C. N. Wadia. The chairman, explained that the Company had lost not only the 6 lakhs of its capital and 3 3/4 lakhs of its revenue, but 3 lakhs of borrowed money 13 lakhs in all. There were only 9000 license holders, whereas the promoters could have expected 25,000 according to the experience of other countries. The chairman said that it was all too easy to be wise after the event. If Broadcasting was to succeed here, the loyal co-operation of the dealers was absolutely necessary, he said.

HONESTY OF BUYERS.

Government could profitably take over the service, as their only expense will be the cost of buying over and running the stations and the revenue was whenever they sold a set and import duties, which would be otherwise lost if broadcasting were to be stopped. The dealers should insist on issuing a license whenever they sold a net and not rely on the honesty of their clients.

The chairman then moved that the company be wound up voluntarily and Mr. R. M. Chinoy be appointed liquidator without remuneration.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Dholekar, on their behalf moved that the company be wound up through the court compulsorily. He said that though the trade contributed 3 1/2 lakhs in royalty on sets for the last 2 years and added to the revenues through license fee, yet the directors never took them into confidence or sought their co-operation. The shares were so held that only two of the shareholders, The Indian Radio Telegraph Co. and Raja Nasingirji could out-vote all others.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy was not only the managing director of the company, but also the landlord of its studio and the nominee of its secured mortgage, the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. It was alleged that though the I. R. T. and advanced the money in March 1929 well knowing the position of the company, yet the mortgage deed had been made only in February 1930 after the directors had announced that the company would go into liquidation.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy moved an amendment that Mr. J Dastur and Mr. C. N. Moberley be appointed as an advisory board when the liquidator should consult.

Mr Mohani moved that Mr Faulbhoy of the Bombay Radio Co. be appointed joint liquidator as nominee of the Radio dealers Association.

WANT OF CO-OPERATION

At this stage Sir Ness Wadia said that it was not true that the company had received 3 1/2 lakhs of import duty. The customs figures included duty on wireless transmitting sets imported by Government. The trade though repeatedly invited, had not co-operated.

When the amendments were put to the vote it was found that the Directors had proxies to the extent of 52,000 and odd, while the Dealers had less than 500. But the Directors had only 18 individuals present on their side and the dealers had 20. So the voting took place and a poll was demanded.

The Directors won and it was finally resolved that Mr. R. M. Chinoy be appointed liquidator with Mr. J. Dastur and Mr. C. N. Moberley his adviser.

B. P. C. C. GYMNASIUM.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the B. P. C. C. Gymnasium held at the Congress House to elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee the following were declared duly elected:—

President: Mr. G. G. Sharman; Vice-Presidents: Mr. P. G. Kalekratas, Mr. W W Babrekar and Mr. C. C. Mody; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. G. G. Awade and Mr. G. S. Raut; Managing Committee:—Messrs. S. R. Mudbidri, B K Sharma, K N. Chemburkar, V K Pandit, V. S. Nagarkatte, R R Vensarkar, A. R. Acharya, A. B. Kamath, G. S. Sawant, N. R. Valanju, K M. Kamath and G R Save.

Lord and Lady Hailsham arrived at Government House Bombay yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay drove in State to the Legislative Council Hall and addressed the Legislative Council yesterday.

RIOT COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

—:o:—

Nariman's Fight For Public.

The riot in the city brings in its train the claims for compensations and applications were heard by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday from certain citizens who suffered losses during the last two riots in 1929.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the applications and contended that the proceedings under Section 45 and 46 of the Police Act, should be stayed as they were "ultra vires" and illegal. He said that under section 80-A 3 (a) of the Government of India Act, taxes were divided into two schedules according to the purposes for which they could be imposed Schedule I contained a list of taxes for the purpose of local or provincial Governments, whereas schedules II contained a list of taxes for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the administration of municipal bodies. A tax on buildings(or general property tax was included in schedule II The said tax, according to the rules, could be imposed for the purposes of municipal revenue or municipal administration only whereas sections 45 and 46 of the City of Bombay Police Act directe the buying of such property taxes in the city for payment of compensation. This, Mr. Nariman argued, was not for the purposes o municipal administration, as intended by the legislature, but fo a purpose, unconnected with the revenue and finances of that local body.

A LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Mr. Nariman further added that the Government of India Act was a Parliamentary Statute, whereas the City of Bombay Police Act

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To Meet In Ahmedabad On March 21

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met at Ahmedabad has passed a resolution summoning a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad on 21st March.

was an act of a local legislature and that, therefore, a subordinate legislature could not pass a law inconsistent with or contrary to the provision of the Act of Parliament.

In view of these considerations, Mr. Nariman submitted that the provisions of section 45 and 46 of the Police Act, under which the Magistrate was entertaining claims for application were illegal as they directed an imposition of a property tax for a purpose other than that directed under the Government of India Act He requested the Magistrate to stay further proceedings and to dismiss all claims for compensation.

His Worship, after hearing Mr. Nariman's arguments, said that the proper procedure for the applicant was to take any action he might propose to take, at the time when the tax was imposed. He added that he was at present considering claim applications not with a view to levy taxes but to determine the amount of compensation to be given to the claimants for damages sustained by them in consequence of acts of violence. His Worship, therefore, dismissed the application.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET. MAY.

New York, Feb. 17.

Previous closing rate	16.08
To-day's opening rate	15.95
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing rate	15.79
Difference	—.29

Broach expectation ... Rs. 270

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Previous closing rate	8.57
To-day's opening rate	8.51
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	8.44
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 17.

Silver ready	Rs. 20-0-0
	Unchanged.
Silver ready	19-14-0
	Unchanged.

Tone of market: Dull.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 17

1st settlement	46-10-0
2nd settlement	45-10-0
3rd settlement	45-2-0

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Individual "Congressmen To Be Invited.

MR. BENN'S PLAN.

The London correspondent of 'Hindu" wires under date February 14:—

I understand the Secretary of State is carefully preparing the ground for the Round-Table Conference and taking steps, in consultation with the Viceroy, to secure its being as representative as possible. Mr. Benn recognises that the Congress boycott must detract to some extent from the Conference's representative character, though he still hopes that certain sections within the Congress may withdraw from the hostile attitude. The original intention was to arrange representation mainly through nomination by parties and organisations, but, in view of the changed situation this will not be rigidly adhered to and it is expected some influential politicians will be invited in an individual capacity, including Congressmen who have not accepted the Lahore resolutions if willing to join.

Major Graham-Pole says the Indian Parliamentary Committee are in close touch with Mr. Benn who maintains a personal determination to do everything possible to make the Conference a means of arriving at an agreed settlement, though he is fully aware of the formidable difficulties here and in India. The Labour Party will not be bound by the recommendations of the Simon Commission even though Mr. Hartshorn, and Major Attlee sign the Chairman's report. The Congress implacability has naturally put up the backs of powerful Parliamentary elements, but the way is still open for a full and free conference whose deliberations must largely govern the future developments.

Nothing is known concerning the proceedings of the Commission whose members maintain greater secrecy than ever since the Kakandikar affair.

The Conference cannot now meet until late in the year or early the next but every effort will be made to prevent unduc postponement.

IF MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

from the Legislatures, Pandit Jawaharlal said that the boycott resolution was also passed after due deliberation. The Congress was the supreme body of the nation and the duty of every honest man professing the faith of the Congress was to obey the mandate implicitly. A breach of the mandate amounted to a gross defiance of the nation.

BUGLE IS SOUNDED.

The Congress could not advance the creed of Independence by entering the Legislatures. It had taken an irretrievable step and its path was not towards the Councils but towards waging a relentless struggle for the attainment of the goal. The Working Committee had given a lead in the matter. It had sounded the bugle and it was for the people and the youth of the country to respond.

CALL TO YOUTHS.

The speaker asked the youths to realise the consequences of the struggle that lay ahead of them. They should be prepared for the highest sacrifice. "Remember", he said, "the pledge you have solemnly taken on the Independence Day". If only a small but a determined band of volunteers were prepared to stand by that pledge he would say that they had gone a step forward in furtherance of their object. He asked them to ponder well and plunge into the coming struggle and brave all persecutions with courage and fortitude.

"Remember also that once you plunge in the fight you cannot step back and betray your country. The eyes of the whole world are turned towards you and it is for you to vindicate your national honour."

NON-VIOLENT FIGHT.

Continuing the speaker said that the fight they were launching was essentially a non-violent one and only those who believed in it should join it. It was not the time for them to waste their time in arguing as to whether their fight should be based on the principle of violence or non-violence. It was futile merely talking about violence when they were not prepared to resort to violence. But the Congress had not decided to stick up to the faith of non-violence for all time. But under its creed it was pledge to non-violence and the present fight, must be essentially a non-violent one.

IF MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

Proceeding he asked the youths to put themselves under strict discipline and be prepared to join the ranks of civil resisters when the time came. It was impossible to say as to when their efforts would be crowned with success but if every one remained true to the Congress it was certainly a step forward towards their goal.

Lord Winterton in the elegant language of which he was past master said the other day that when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1922 not a dog barked in India. They knew how false the the implication of that statement was. Lord Winterton, of course, imagines that the country was so weak to-day that if the Mahatma was arrested the whole movement would collapse. He would tell Lord Winterton that when the Mahatma was arrested a second time though no dogs would bark, Indian manhood would show to the world what it was capable of. He had no doubt when Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were arrested, they would elect other leaders and like disciplined soldiers obey them and carry on the struggle until Independence was won.

CONGRESS NOT AN ONLOOKER.

He asked the audience to dispel from their minds that the Congress had not acually joined in the fight because of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was given full dictatorship of the struggle. The Congress he assured them, would, when the time came, plunge into the fight and it could not be an onlooker. It would of course recognise the Mahatma as the Commander-in-Chief and fully associate itself with the campaign.

Punditji concluded with a fervent appeal to the youths to rally to the call of the Congress as disciplined soldiers.

FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj deplored the division in the Congress ranks but appealed to the youths to fight to the last drop of their blood for independence keeping non-violence as their guiding star. He pointed out that circumstanced as they were it was most foolish and futile for them to resort to violence against the British Government. They must as wise men employ weapons which the Britishers themselves did not know how to use and such a weapon was that which Mahatma Gandhi asked them to use, the weapon of Satyagraha.

REPLY TO REPRESSION.

Dr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal said that unless and until Indians learnt to do things in a soldierly fashion they would hopelessly fail in their task. He prophesied an era of worst repression than they had ever experienced and their reply to it should be to enlist in the "national army" and like soldiers lay down their lives in the service of the country.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

LAW COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 16.

Yesterday it was a pleasant evening for the Law College students and other distinguished gentlemen who attended the prize-distribution ceremony of the Poona Law College held in the Fergusson College amphi-theatre under the presidentship of Justice Wadia of the Bombay High Court. Though for minutes together the distribution of over two dozens of prizes to students continued almost in a tiring way, the boredom was compensated by the brief and witty remarks of the President. Principal Gharpure, while introducing the President, paid him hearty compliments for helping the establishment of a Law College in Poona in a generous way. He also referred to the want of a special building for the College and expressed the hope that all would come forward with their assistance for the realization of that wish. The Secretary's report of the activities of the Gymkhana was unusually interesting. After the distribution of prizes amid thundering claps of students was gone through, the President rose to make his speech, in the course of which he observed: "It was true that your college had no house of its own. It was also true that you are tenants-at-will and may be served with a notice to quit. But it was a friendly duty on the part of the Fergusson College to accommodate you and that College will not shirk that duty till you have your own roof to live under.

Among the prizes, one was awarded for "body beautiful". I am glad to bring to your notice that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and myself will be fit candidates for that prize.

I will now say a few general words on the profession itself. It was supposed to be a dry and disappointing profession. People also like to look askance at the profession. Dr. Johnson had contempt for the attorney and Carlyle compared a lawyer to a blunderbuss that would blow out your brains. But there is no cause for despair. It is a noble profession and you should all nobly live up to it. Indeed there are reasons for disappointment at the beginning of a lawyer's career. However, I am sure that, success was bound to crown the career, if the early travails were gone through. No doubt it was a dry profession. And therefore it must be enlivened with wit. But the lawyers should be very brief in their arguments before the Judges and the Jury. The wit, however, should not go beyond its proper limits. In a house-breaking case the defence of a Counsel was that his client had the constitutional habit of taking night-walks over house-tops after taking off his shoes so that the slumbers of the sleeping might not be disturbed. And in this case the jury also expressed its appreciation of the carefulness shown by the accused in not disturbing the sleep of the inmates! In conclusion, I thank you all for giving me this opportunity of associating with you and the honour of distributing the prizes."

Mr. Bhopatkar thanked the President and the jolly good function was over with resounding enthusiasm among would-be lawyers.

MR. BAPAT'S TOUR.

Mr. S. V. Bapat the tireless village-propagandist of the Sarvajanik Sabha, has done two more Talukas in Poona district viz. Khed and Ambegaon. He delivered about 15 lectures on land revenue and other subjects of vital importance to villages. He succeeded in starting two Taluka branches of the Land League at Khed and Ghode and the work of enlisting members has been set on foot. This time also he found that he was constantly watched by the police and that the villagers were being frightened into complete non-participation in any kind of public activity.

On the 14th there were 31 attacks and 13 deaths due to small-pox. The mortality of children below 3 was 2 and below one was 12.

A serious accident to a motor-cycle took place yesterday near the Rastewada. The Municipal water-cart while turning dashed against a motor-cycle with a side-car. The girl in the side-car has been seriously hurt and the father-in-law of Mr. S. P. Kane, the driver, is also slightly injured.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar has come to Poona. He is staying with Mr. V. G. Joshi of the Chitrashala press. From Poona he will go to Satara in a day or two. A public reception is being arranged for him on his first visit to Poona after release from jail.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Hopeless To Expect Great Results!

BRITAIN AND CRUISER REDUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A very important meeting in connection with the Naval Conference to-day was that of the heads of British, American and Japanese delegations which discussed Japan's capital ships ratio. It is authoritatively emphasised that the Conference is now very deeply engaged with the question of figures and immediately any one produces definite large figures this directly and immediately affects the ratios and hence it is hopeless to expect great progress at present, but an enormous amount of work is being done behind the scenes despite the apparent slowing up. No nation has hitherto modified its demands. The British spokesman to-day said that the question of "Mediterranean Locarno" had not been formally raised at the Conference Such a political question would necessitate the attendance of the Mediterranean coastal powers. Furthermore the Conference was not concerned with Germany's programme which was a matter for the Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

EFFECT OF FRENCH ATTITUDE

The Press Association learns that the rigid French insistence on high figures is seriously embarrassing the situation, retarding progress and compelling the other powers to reconsider the whole position. It gives an instance of the fact that the reduction of British cruiser programme to fifty is based on the assumptions which evidently may not be realised for, while not implying necessarily that Britain will raise her figures, she certainly must seriously reconsider the whole subject. The British spokesman today told the foreign pressmen that the British Government in no way associated itself with any British newspaper or news agency. This disclaimer is due to the resentful comments in the French Press on the attitude of certain London newspapers towards France notably in respect of the "Daily Herald" leader which declared that Mr. Tardieu's memorandum was a heavy blow at the prospects and very conception of the Conference.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930.

THE PRESIDENCY FINANCES.

—:o:—

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan's Budget for 1930-31 offers no ground for optimism even to the most hardy optimist. The revenue of the Presidency is made to balance the expenditure after considerable additions have been made to its tax-system. The Finance Member is himself under no illusions about the shakiness of his foundations. For, he has told the Council quite clearly that, if his expectations of the enhanced revenues from additional taxation are not realised; or if the Council does not grant the additional taxation proposed by him, there will be a drop on the revenue side alone of 29 lakhs in 1930-31 which would mean a heavy drain on the already depleted balances, and reduce them to a figure inconsistent with the financial safety of the Presidency Government. And this quite apart from the yet more serious fact that even in the existing items of revenue, the financial authorities of the Presidency seem, in their estimates, to adopt a line of optimism, which has so far been sadly belied every year in the results. There has not been a single year since 1924-25, in which the ordinary revenue of the Presidency has shown a surplus over the ordinary expenditure or betterment in the actuals as compared with the estimates. The extraordinary,—or capital,—expenditure is still more formidable, and accounts for a far larger volume of the provincial depression in finance than the ordinary side of the budget. But even if we leave that out of account for the moment, and confine our attention to the ordinary side only, the aggregate deficit of the six years, including 1930-31, shows a respectable figure of 2.83 crores. And this, despite the fact that since 1925-26 the contribution of 56 lakhs per annum that had to be made to the Central finances of the Government of India under the Meston scheme has been progressively reduced, till it disappeared in 1927-28. This means that the expenditure has, in effect, increased in all these years till it has absorbed the saving effected in this direction; or that the revenue has fallen to a like extent. Mr. Pradhan and his official mentors are, of course, wedded to the latter view; and so they suggest, by way of remedy, further increases in taxation! But the lesson of the declining revenue, in all the principal revenue heads of the province is not read by them correctly, if they pin their hopes to tax-increase to help them out of the situation. The Finance Member has, we see, the perspicacity to recognise that "the whole future of the Bombay finances depends upon the return of prosperity to Bombay city both in trade and commerce and improvement in the condition of the Mill industry." But he and his advisers seem to do very little to accelerate the advent of that prosperity, without which their financial administration is threatened with utter insolvency. We have, in these columns, again and again, pointed out that the taxable capacity of this Presidency seems to be exhausted; that to add further to the tax-burdens will only mean flogging a dying horse; and that, if the Government of the Presidency are genuinely anxious to further the financial recovery and economic revival of this province, they must act energetically on the expenditure side within their own control; and must represent to the supreme Government the need for active measures of industrial encouragement, which have hitherto been conspicuous by their absence.

The strongest evidence of the financial *malaise* is found on the expenditure side. The figure on that side shows a steady increase, notwithstanding the saving in such a considerable item as our presidency's contribution to the Central Exchequer. The biggest single item of expenditure is the Debt Charge. To reduce this the Government of the Presidency still seem to have done nothing very effective. Over two crores of the Presidency revenues are absorbed by this ever-growing head of expenditure. In the financial year 1929-30, the Interest charge alone is budgeted to absorb 175.49 lakhs; while an additional Sinking Fund provision requires another 38.39 lakhs. A still further demand is occasioned by what are called equated payments to reimburse the reserve funds out of which the deficits of the past five or six years have been met by our eternally impecunious and improvident Government. The net total burden of the Debt is thus budgeted to be 2.70 crores, or nearly 20 per cent of our ordinary revenue. The compilers of the Budget, we may note in passing, are experts in the art of confounding the innocent reader by constant changes in the manner of accounting, and the itemisation of the several heads; and this trick is most objectionably evident in the statements E and F on pp. 22-23 of the Blue Book. That does not, however, exempt them from the necessity of showing the net burden, as they call it, having to be met partly from revenue, and partly,—very considerably,—from capital. This last is a symptom of the financial malady in the Presidency, against which we cannot protest too emphatically. The Presidency of Bombay is, among the provinces of India, the most heavily indebted. The aggregate capital value of our Presidency debt on the 1st of April, 1930, is given at Rs. 65.70 crores! This is ruinous, and yet there is no end to the further additions of such obligations. The point is the more worth stressing, not only because the bulk of the Presidency's present debt has now been admitted to have been incurred for wasteful projects, like the Bombay Development scheme; but also because, even in such cases where there is some hope of a recovery, the full revenue benefit will not come to this Province; but will largely accrue to the finances of the Government of India. As the Visveswaraya Committee on the Sukkur Barrage have only recently pointed out, the full benefits of that scheme, when completed, in the shape of increase in the Customs or the Railway receipts, will go to the Government of India; while this Presidency will only get the benefit from the Irrigation revenue that may result from this project. It will, however, have to bear the full burden of this debt. Note, also, that the burden of the Sukkur project will not be confined, either to the debt estimated at present as likely to have to be incurred for the irrigation works proper, but also to such other developmental projects as roads and railways and other incidental charges, which have been estimated to raise the total of that debt alone to the gigantic figure of fifty crores! Moreover, the administrative cost, in the shape of new districts in Sind and additional establishment will also have to be borne by this Presidency, at least while Sind remains, a part thereof. Mr. Pradhan has made no reference to this; but the Council cannot ignore it. The White Book Scrutiny Committee, to which the Finance Member refers in his speech, has an arduous task, which so far is being far from fulfilled; and which, even when it is fully completed, depends upon the sweet will of the Government in being given effect to. Altogether, then, if we consider merely the wasteful items of expenditure, we find not a ray of hope in the financial situation of the Presidency in the near future.

The consequence of all this is reflected in the Balances of the Presidency. They have been progressively reducing, till we have come to the minimum deemed consistent with the financial safety of the Presidency. For our part, we are frankly sceptic about the estimates of Mr. Pradhan regarding the coming year. But even if they are eventually realised, they will have been so at the cost of a further depletion of the Balances, which we cannot condemn too strongly. The only remedy, in our opinion, lies in a drastic cut in the higher salaries of the superior officers from the Governor and his Councillors downwards; as also in a stringent reduction in the establishment costs, travelling allowances, and other paraphernalia of Government, without which we have no hope of economic recovery in this Presidency. Mr. Pradhan may, if he likes, take credit on the score of the comparative costliness of the administration in this province, as he seems to have done in the case of the salaries of teachers. But that is no reason why his critics should follow suit, and adopt the ostrich's policy of refusing to see the danger even when it stares you in the face.

THE CONTRAST.

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How a disinterested, appreciative foreigner who wants peace and liberty for all views the Indian situation may best be seen from the interview given by Mrs. Jane Bryan to our representative and published in these columns yesterday. She looks at the situation from the point of view of world peace and world freedom in the furtherance of which cause she visited and studied India. Referring to Mahatma Gandhi, for whom and whose contribution to world peace she conceives a profound admiration, she says: "I am entirely in sympathy with his demand for complete independence for India. To my mind his programme is bound to meet with success because it is based on the principle of non-violence." And in answer to a question she says that "the movement of civil disobedience as well as boycott of foreign cloth are perfectly legitimate and potent weapons." It is encouraging to note that sharing similar views a number of leading American Liberals including Dr. Sunderland and Mr. John Haynes Holmes, have cabled to the Congress President that they have issued a manifesto in support of Indian independence demanding that as Indians are adhering to non-violence England should also avoid all violence and grant freedom. Such a truly liberal attitude is in significant contrast with that of the Bombay Liberals who seem to be inspiring and be inspired by the "Times of India" and who see nothing but chaos in the Independence movement. The "Times of India" is now in a frenzy to find that Mahatma Gandhi, whom till the other day it regarded as a back number, an extinct volcano, as one whose influence was waning day by day, should now be the master of the situation, enjoying "unchallenged dictatorship". It, therefore, calls him all sorts of names. He is now an arch-gambler, staking the lives his countrymen and "sacrificing India's interests to his megalomania", a man of "barren doctrines' who is "neither a statesman nor a practical politician." It said similar things about him and Mr. Vallabhbhai before the "gamblers' throw" at Bardoli. But now our contemporary says: "Bardoli took years of preparation and discipline and Mr. Vallabhbhai succeeded in enforcing satyagraha because the peasants had a strong, and as subsequent events proved a justifiable, grievance." We shall only say by way of comment that the preparation and discipline are still there as in several other places; there are too Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai and workers drawn from all the corners of India; and there is an ancient grievance than which none other can be greater—India in bondage. And events will prove that the grievance is justifiable and can be redressed.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

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Whether it is by way of reply to the criticisms appearing in these columns on the above subject, or whether it is merely a specimen of the usual official routine, we have received a communication which we feel bound, in mere fairness, to mention as publicly as we have addressed the criticisms aforesaid. Referring to the representation which, it will be remembered, was addressed by some Fellows of the University to the Chancellor under Section 47 of the University Act, regarding certain elections, we considered the delay caused in the award of the Chancellor's decision to be open to criticism. In reply to our representation on the subject, we now learn that the "Chancellor's decision was duly communicated, under His Excellency's instructions to the Vice-Chancellor" in a letter dated 23rd December, 1929. This frees the Chancellor from any responsibility, either for the delay in the eventual publication of his decision; or in the unsavoury mess created by a Government resolution in this behalf subsequently. We owe His Excellency the Chancellor an apology, if even the implication of our comments had suggested that the responsibility was his.

The matter, however, is not ended by this. The mess in the University administration is there, created by a Government resolution. Nor can we ignore the requirements of the best interests of the University, which we have the gravest reason to apprehend are being sadly mismanaged by that clique which has got entrenched in the Syndicate by the invalid method of conducting elections mentioned before. For the Chancellor, there is an imperative duty to take more active and intelligent interest in the concerns of the University, for which he has ample powers under the several sections of the Act,—if he would not be a party, even unconsciously and by mere implication of association, to acts of private injustice which may at any time result in public scandals, which the present clique in command of the University is, we fear, determined to perpetrate, if allowed to go on in its career of absolutism unchallenged and unchecked. 'Verbum Sapientis'.

ORIENTAL AGNOSTICISM.

A SUBDUED BUT CLEAR STREAM OF DOUBT.

(BY G. K. N.)

I.

Has the East been always believing in a next world? The man in the street thinks it has. The fact is it has not. From the dawn of history and pre-Vedic days, along with faith there has come down a steady, if subdued, clear stream of doubt. Jainism was perhaps the first direct organised revolt against the Almightiness of a supreme God or a group of gods. In course of time, however, the powerful influences of Brahmanism reacted on it. Brahmanism was the popular faith. It has marvellous adaptability and hence its survival. The process of adaptation is so subtle that it is not apparent on the surface. By the influence of Brahmanism the original scepticism of the Jains was considerably attenuated, till in later times the Jains resented the term agnostic or atheist as applied to them. But the history of Jainism shows that it has its sources in an unquenchable agnosticism at the very least. To be scientifically accurate the Jain doctrine preaches unadulterated negation of belief in a Creator. Buddhism is less uncompromising. It tends more towards agnosticism or the position of mind which neither affirms nor denies. Original Buddhism has also been powerfully affected by the teachings of the Brahmans who have absorbed the Buddha as an Avatar. But the older schools of Buddhism deny an Almighty creator. Till scholars discovered Pali Buddhism, which contains the pristine word of the Buddha, our knowledge of Buddhism was restricted to the caricatures of it in the Brahmanic texts. It now admits of little doubt that whatever else the Buddha taught, he declared that there were eleven 'avyaktani' or undisclosed verities, a knowledge of which for humans was not desirable. And curiously enough, it is just these eleven mysteries after the solution of which man has trained for thousands of years as philosophy though not older. This is the correct dictum of the historian of materialism. Speculation appears to be the centre of the discourses of the most eminent spirits in the past. It would appear, to follow Hillebrandt, that the Hindus betook themselves to philosophical mediation in proportion as they betrayed an innate disinclination to physical exertion and apathy to the development of a historical sense. The documents embodied in the diverse systems of philosophic misgivings are almost uncontrollable. In the course of recorded ages there has accumulated for our generation a mass of literature which requires more than a life-time accurately to evaluate.

A CHINESE TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS.

When the Chinese traveller, Heuen Thsang, visited India on a holy pilgrimage in the 7th century our dialecticians were found seized with interminable themes of controversy. The uproar of their passionate debates, he writes, arises like the waves of the ocean. The heretics of the diverse sects attached themselves to special preceptors. They were the exponents of different religious view-points. The poet Bana lived in the same century. He has left us the biography of King Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj, the only one we have in Sanskrit. Harsha was a patron of all schools of speculators, orthodox and heterodox. The representatives of various systems camped themselves on rocks or took up their abodes under trees. Knots of disciples listened to the exposition by their teachers. Those vehemently combated the theses of their adversaries. In India philosophical discussions always ranked high. When the author of the 'Dipa Wansa' essays to estimate the word of the Buddha, he claims that neither Brahmanic nor non-Brahmanic pandits versed in dialetical jousts and "proficient in hair-splitting" could shake the doctrine of the Enlightened One.

THE NASTIKAS.

Among the philosophical systems mentioned by Bana figure the Lokayatikas,—those who turned to this world for tangible happiness. They were the counterparts of modern materialists. There never was an India without what superior persons, happily circumstand "by the grace of the Almighty", scowled upon as the godless. Manu repeatedly attacks them. He warns the good people of God-fearing complaisance against having their residence in the neighbourhood of promoters of un-belief. There were unending hostilities between the Astikas and Nastikas. The former stood for positivism. They believed in a next world, in the continued existence of the soul in a different shape. The Nastikas repudiated the doctrine. Their polemical challenges even to-day give a quickening impulse to those who would dare to think freely. From the oldest times, for which we have chronicle, through the jungle of wordy warfare about an unknown hereafter, there has glided down to our day a silver thread of honest questioning. In the Maitreyani Upanishad the Nastikas are referred to. Their notions are stigmatised as bigotten of darkness. The majority of the heretics saw themselves compelled to group their teaching round some special dictum of 'shruti'. This was how they hoped to disarm the fierce wrath of the Brahmans. Only the Charvakas stood open representatives of unalloyed materialism. Their tenets are spoken of in the Mahabharata. They are compared to Rakshasas. This most remarkable passage was first pointed out by Muir. To annihilate them the Brahmans take to their traditional weapon, divine imprecations, and the chief of the heretics falls prone to the ground "like a tree struck down by a thunderbolt'

APPRECIATORS OF MATERIALISM.

The appreciators of materialism have existed all along 'pari pasu' the exponents of extreme self-abnegation. Materialism is as old

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Voters' Duty.

The strict disciplinary action which the Working Committee of the Congress has decided to take against those who have flouted the Congress mandate against the Councils shows the importance at once of the Council boycott and of the need for perfect discipline. It is to be noted, however, that the mandate is expected to be obeyed not only by Congressmen but by all voters including even non-Congressmen. This should be well remembered by all the Bombay voters concerned with to-day's Assembly by-election. They should refuse to go to the polling booth, whether or not they are Congress members, and should persuade other voters to do likewise. If under undue pressure they happen to be led thither by canvassers, they should put the voting paper unfilled into the ballot-box.

Business and Politics.

In his concluding remarks at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Mr. G. D. Birla, the President, did well to remind his fellow-businessmen that their outlook should always be national and that it was their duty "to strengthen the hands of those who were fighting for the country's freedom." "If they could not stand shoulder to shoulder", he added, "with leaders in the thick of the battle suffering incarceration and privations, it was certainly their duty to support them as much as they could." The example of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, one of the worthiest of Indian businessmen, may well be emulated by others. It is foolish to divorce business from politics when the Government has been following a policy that is ruinous to Indian commerce and industries. It is in the lasting interests of the stake-holders themselves to put an end to that policy and its root cause, foreign domination.

Callous.

In reply to an interpellation in the Burma Legislative Council asking the Government of the Province whether there were now any prisoners on hunger-strike in Burman jails, the Home Member admitted that two prisoners convicted for "sedition" were on hunger-strike, one of them for 120 days! But he merely made a bald narration of the sections under which they were convicted, and the periods of their detention. Such callous disregard of the vital question why prisoners are obliged to go on hunger-strike creates more difficulties for the bureaucracy instead of helping it to brush away an inconvenient issue. The subject is bound to be raised again and again in the Burma Legislative Council, as in other Councils when prisoners are reported to have gone on hunger-strike. These prisoners do not resort to the dire method of starving themselves to death unless they have compelling reasons to take to this extreme course. The least that the Government of Burma can do is to institute a prompt inquiry as to the reasons which led the two prisoners to begin the hunger-strike and redress immediately their grievances.

An Old Scandal.

A correspondent writes to us describing "the wretched condition of the third class compartments in the Barsi Light Railway trains, which, he says, are often frightfully over-crowded, have no water-closet arrangements and are provided with very narrow seats, some of them without backs. It will be no comfort to him to be told that third class travelling in most trains in India is an ordeal. And the Railway Board to which he appeals cares little for Indians and less for the poorer among them. He had better communicate with the nearest active Congress Committee with a view to taking some steps that would make the Railway authorities pause, look and listen.

The Eternal Quest.

"When is she thinking of getting married?"

"When isn't she?"

DESPERATE BID FOR A BALANCED BUDGET.

Steady Decline In Revenues All Round.

"EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION IS AT A STAND-STILL," SIGHS GOVERNOR.

White Book On Textile Industry.

FINANCE MEMBER'S APOLOGIA FOR ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

This year's Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened at the Council Hall, yesterday, afternoon. As customary, Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, addressed the members on the outstanding questions which the session has got to consider.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT.

The attendance in the House was very poor since a number of members from mofussils had not turned up. The striking feature of the session is the absence of the Swarajist members.

The day's proceedings seemed lifeless, owing mainly to the absence of Congress members. So far,

CHIEF ITEMS OF REVENUE (ORDINARY.)

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(In lakhs of rupees).

	1929-30	1930-31
Land Revenue	5,02	5,12
Excise	397	389
Stamp	176	174
Forest	80	79
Registration	12	12
Irrigation	59	69
Civil Administration	75	85
Civil Works	18	18

all the members returned to the Council in the last general election on the Congress ticket, excepting one or two from Karnatak have resigned and their places have been filled by others.

"NATIONALIST PARTY."

The absence of Congress members did not necessitate any alteration in the sitting arrangements. As before, the front benches on the opposition side were occupied by the members of the Coalition Nationalist Party which is a patched up combination of a number of groups.

SESSION BEGINS.

The session began exactly at 2 p.m. when a dozen new members, official and non-official, were duly sworn in. Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, Khan Bahadur P. R. Vakharia, Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, Mr. P. M. Bhatt and Mr. Rewachand Ratanchand have been returned for the seats vacated by the resignations of the Congress members.

The President then announced the panel of chairman for the session consisting of the following four members: Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat), Mr. Jae Addyman, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan and Mr Syed Miran Mohamad Shah. The House then temporarily adjourned till the arrival of the Governor.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

The Governor who arrived in state was received with usual ceremoney by the President and members. He read out his lengthy opening address which dealt mostly with industrial and financial situation and occupied more than half an hour for delivery.

Addressing the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—

I welcome you once more to the scene of your labours at the outset of another Budget Session of this Council. As you are aware, had events taken their normal course the Present Council would have been dissolved before the commencement of this Session; but in accordance with the announcement of my intentions which I made on the 7th June, I have recently exercised the powers conferred on me by section 72B of the Government of India Act in order to extend the period of this Council up to the 31st July next. While this date has been selected in the first instance in order to present no difficulty if early elections are found to be necessary, I realize that the dissolution of the Council on that date would allow comparatively little time for the July Session, unless it commenced earlier than many Honourable Members would find convenient. Should, therefore, the proposed date of elections make it possible, it is my intention further to extend the life of this Council up to a date in August which will enable the session to be held between the usual dates.

My notification of the 12th February has already made it clear in what way the extension of the life of this Council is connected with the expected report of the Statutory Commission. I am confident that any misgivings which may have been felt as regards the effect of this report will to a very large extent have been removed by the recent important announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the manner in which it will subsequently be dealt with. I is my earnest hope, which I am sure is shared by this House, that the people of this Presidency, whose sound political sense has always asserted itself, will lend their hearty co-operation in the attainment of the goal which His Excellency the Viceroy has so plainly stated.

I now turn to matters more immediately affecting the situation as we find it at the time of the Budget.

When you met for the Budget Session last year, the prospects of industrial peace appeared brighter than during the previous twelve months. The disastrous general strike of 1928 had come to an end after both parties had agreed to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the causes of that strike and to consider remedies appropriate to their removal. The report of that Committee, which was presided over by Sir Charles Fawcett, was under preparation and hopes were entertained that its recommendations would lead to industrial peace. Unfortunately those hopes were not realised and within a few weeks of the publication of the Committee's report a general strike had been called in the textile mills of the City. The response of the operatives was far from general and at no time were all the mills closed. The attendance at those most affected gradually improved, but the strike leaders refused to listen to any compromise. By September the strike was definitely ended and the action of those who called the strike was condemned by the Court of Enquiry which my Government had set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Pearson of the High Court at Calcutta. This Presidency was the first to put into operation the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act and thus to take advantage of the statutory power, which hitherto had not existed, to set up a legally constituted body to enquire into the merits of an industrial dispute. While it is eminently desirable that public opinion should be informed on the causes of disputes and be able to apportion the blame and responsibility which rests upon those who bring industrial chaos into a great industry, it is even more desirable that those disputes should be prevented. The disorganisation of labour which followed upon the strike of last year has made it impossible to bring into operation those Mediation Rules which the Fawcett Committee recommended and which the Millowners were prepared to accept. It is to be hoped that some method may be found whereby strikes so ruinous to industry may be avoided while at the same time the legitimate grievances of labour are examined and redressed.

WHITE BOOK TO BE ISSUED.

The problems which beset the mill industry of Bombay at this moment are indeed serious, and the prosperity not only of this City but, with it, of the whole Presidency is deeply involved in their solution. The recent unhappy strife betwen employers and employed is not the only source of danger to the industry; it is rather symptomatic of other and wider causes, for which we have to look beyond the immediate merits of the dispute and consider the organization of the industry itself and the economic and often world-wide factors which govern its present condition. We have for long been devoting most anxious thought and study to these questions, and endeavouring to collect together the considerations which may assist you, and the public generally, in viewing them in their proper perspective. I hope that it will be possible to place the results before you in the form of a white book before the close of this session; and in the meanwhile I will only mention that, as part of a systematic effort to reorganize and adapt the industry to changing conditions, the millowners have already taken such steps as were immediately possible, in the absence of well-organised Unions, to provide better machinery for the adjustment of di sputes and to set in motion an improvement in their relations with their employees.

The appointment of the Whitley Commission was a matter of great interest and importance to this Presidency. The Commission have expressed their appreciation of the extensive work done by the Labour Office in Bombay. I trust that the critical and impartial examination that the Commission is giving to our labour conditions will be of the greatest assistance to India in suggesting solutions for many industrial problems.

In my address to this Council at the commencement of the July Session I had occasion to refer to the further outbreak in April and May of those unhappy disorders which so gravely affected the peace of Bombay City. I then foreshadowed the necessity of certain legislative measures intended to meet the legitimate demand of the public for further protection from such disturbances, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the two Acts passed by this Council to check intimidation and to safeguard life and property in the Presidency area have since received the assent of the Governor-General and become law. I am sure that every member of this House will share my hope that the occasion may be far distant when it will first become necessary to make use of the provisions of these Acts.

STRENGTHENING POLICE FORCE.

The causes and the circumstances of the late disturbances were enquired into by the Riots Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Percival, which was appointe in compliance with the desire expressed by the Legislative Council. The Committee made many useful suggestions, some of which have been already carried out, while others are now under careful examination.

Recruitment for the additions to the Bombay City Police which were sanctioned by the House last August has almost been completed. The Kala Chowki Police Station was opened on the 1st September and has clearly proved its value. Whilst, however, these additions have appreciably relieved the situation, I hope that this Council will be prepared at some future date to consider further measures for the strengthening of the Bombay City Police.

Nor is it only in Bombay City that increases in the strength of the Police are now urgently required. Some of the districts in Sind, and one or two in other parts of the Presidency, notably Ahmedabad and the Bombay Suburban District, have claims which are certainly not less deserving of the sympathetic consideration of this Council, and which cannot much longer be postponed without danger. The housing of the Police at various centres is another important matter which will require attention as soon as possible.

The main business before the Council at this session will be the consideration of the budget estimates for the coming year, and I am glad to say that the financial position is at all events no worse than it was when I addressed you a year ago.

The most important of the liabilities which you and my Government have to face are commitments which we have inherited. First and not the least of these was a financial settlement based upon prognostications which have turned out to be far wide of the mark. Shortly after that settlement came into operation this Presidency undertook two large measures of development, the Bombay Development Scheme and the Lloyd Barrage. And not very long after these had been launched this Council decided to reduce the provincial revenues in pursuit of prohibition and it inaugurated a policy in regard to primary education which involved large and steadily increasing expenditure. The Lloyd Barrage is being financed almost entirely from borrowed funds and we trust that it will prove a sound financial investment. But the cumulative effect of the other four inherited commitments has been apparent in the financial history of this Presidency over the past five years, during which time our ordinary balance has been reduced by nearly four crores of rupees.

A BALANCED BUDGET.

During the current year my Government decided to meet from revenue the whole of the interest on the borrowings for the Development Department, and this caused a deficit in the budget estimates of this year amounting to twenty-eight lakhs of rupees. Moreover Sind experienced serious floods which, together with damage by locusts, have cost the provincial exchequer about eighty lakhs of rupees, namely, eighteen lakhs in direct expenditure, thirty-seven lakhs in remissions and suspensions of land revenue, and twenty-six lakhs in recoverable advances. Other expenditure has, however, been so much curtailed that, as you will see from the estimates placed before you, we anticipate closing the current year with a small surplus. And you will be glad to see that the estimates framed for next year show a balanced budget.

The achievement of this very important desideratum depends partly on the extension of the Stamp and Court Fees Acts, of the necessity for which I trust that this Council is convinced. But it has been mainly due to the curtailment of the expenditure of departments to an extent which restricts the immediate possibilities of further expansion in what are sometimes known as the "nation-building" departments while leaving little margin to meet emergencies in those which are concerned, for instance, with law and order. The abolition of the Development Department and the distribution among other departments of its remaining activities will appreciably lessen our borrowings, but it has increased the strain upon our current revenues. As against this increase I hope that savings will be realised as a result of the recommendations of a Special Officer of the Audit and Accounts Department who has recently completed a scrutiny of the cost of public works establishments in this Presidency.

As an entirely different and, it is hoped, more satisfactory means of approaching the problem, we have, therefore, decided to subject each part of the machinery of the provincial administration to a close scrutiny and to examine what can be done to improve it. You have already seen the results of such scrutiny in the white papers on Sind and on the financial position, and similar scrutiny is now in progress in regard to Education, Excise and Local Self-Government. Concurrently it is proposed to examine the whole machinery of Government in order to make sure that the general scheme of the organisation is that which is best suited to the requirements of this Presidency today. We must do this conscientiously and thoroughly before we can decide whether the business of Government is conducted as economically as possbile. But it is my Government's intention that this overhaul should have as its purpose not merely to make the administration as economical as possible but also to ensure that each branch of the organisation shall be so designed as best to fulfil its purpose and to permit steady development in the future.

The season of 1929 was on the whole not unfavourable to agriculture in the Presidency excluding Sind, although the rainfall was uneven.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the floods have caused no interruption of work on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme in Sind, or damage to its structure. The piers of 39 spans of the Barrage now stand above the abkalani water level. As the House is aware, during my recent visit to Sind, I was able to avail myself of the opportunity of inaugurating the season's work of construction of the under-water portions of the final 27 spans of the Barrage. The progress of work on the whole project is reported as being satisfactory. The report on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction project by Sir Visvesvaraya and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur is receiving the attention of my Government.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL OFFICER.

My Government are now appointing a Chief Agricultural Officer in accordance with the vote of the Council at the Session of July, 1929. Numerous applications have been received and every effort will be made to secure the services of the most competent applicant. An extra provision of Rs. 1 lakh for agricultural development in Sind on this account has been made in the budget, and we may be confident that the new officer will be able to submit schemes for the profitable expenditure of this sum.

The construction of the Sukkur Barrage and the new canals in Sind has raised the question of the early creation of a new district on the right bank of the river Indus. The necessity of an additional district has been generally recognised, and in a debate in this Council on the subject in July last the point at issue was the location of its headquarters. In pursuance of the pledge given to the Council the views of the public on the subject were invited and these have recently been received and considered. Whilst it is recognised that a large body of opinion is in favour of Sehwan, it appears to be established that Dadu is more immune from the danger of floods and is in a more central situation, while it is already an irrigation and railway headquarters, and there is room for far greater expansion than is possible at Sehwan. My Government therefore feel that all these weighty considerations must outweigh the historical and sentimental but less practical claims of Sehwan.

The question of aerial connection between Bombay and Karachi has now become a matter of public interest, and every effort has been and will be made to keep the claims of this City before the Government of India. I am glad to be able to mention also that the Government of India have recognised the importance of the Bombay-Sind rail connection, and there is every hope that this project, which has now been approved, will be tak-

(Continued on Page 8.

BOMBAY BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES. 1929-30	1930-31
Ordinary Revenue	14,01	14,21
Ordinary Expenditure	14,13	14,30
Deficit	12	12

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Upto 31st March 1929	Estimated Expenditure In 1929-30	1930-31
Lloyd Barrage	9,86 lakhs	2,51 lakhs	3,19 lakhs

CHIEF ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

—:o:—

	IN LAKHS. 1929-30	1930-32.
Land Revenue	66	65
Excise	45	42
Etampe	3	3
Forest	46	44
Registration	7	7
Irrigation	114	94
General Administration	223	225
Administration of Justice	74	75
Jails	24	24
Police	175	178
Education	207	210
Medical	53	54
Civil Works	129	120
Public Health	18	29
Agriculture	31	30

"THROUGH MY GLASSES".

What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT.")

Now that STAR OF ITALY has been decisively beaten by ACUMEN many people are attempting to find excuse for the failure of the brilliant Caligula gelding. I heard Hoyt's riding faulted in the stands. There were many onlookers who believed that had he let his mount run stride along from flag fall that he would have just about won with these folk I cannot agree, Acumen proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he was the better horse over the distance, and at the terms. It seemed, however, that Star of Italy is fast training off after his strenuous season in Calcutta, and a rest is indicated.

ACUMEN can lay claim to being the champion horse of the season. Mr. Albert Habib made a splendid investment when he purchased this son of Blink who must in due course prove his worth at the stud. Acumen has had six essays this season and has won five times. The only occasion on which he was beaten was in the Eclipse Stakes. Mr. Habib's smart performer has bagged Rs. 69,500 in stakes—excellent work for one season.

Included early on in the season in my list of horses to follow SUN ARCH has done remarkably well so far. His Willingdon Plate success was clean cut and decisive and reflects the greatest credit on his veteran trainer Tom Harrison who can be relied upon to get the best out of a horse.

A winning success is indicated for NAUGHTY LOOK who could not quite maintain the good gallop he put up, for over seven furlongs of the journey behind the wonderfully speedy Sun Arch. This race was cut in a time which was near the record for the course and when this is borne in mind, one will readily concede that Naughty Look did well to finish fourth.

NOFAL does not appear to be on the same form he was a month or two back in Madras Mr. Hazamy's bay is no weight carrier but there are some races in the Spring Meetings which he might win.

Though unplaced in the race for the Combermise Plate, CERTAINLY ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion. This one is a fine upstanding filly which runs in the livery of S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj and is first running into form.

BENARES has made it a practice of making a late bid in the short dashes for which he has been entered. This grey is fit and well and must pay for a following.

In the past I have had occasion to remark on the practice of some trainers who persist in running their charges at practically every meeting. It is unfortunate that these men cannot be made to realize that race horses are not machines and that a spell occasionally is imperative.

It is to be hoped that horses like SHAMSUZZAMAN and FAKRI PASHA to mention two of many, have had enough for the season. The former has been running with notable stoutness under big burdens. He stumbled badly last week in the race won by Sannam and I am told that he crossed his legs in a previous essay when Morris was astride. FAKRI PASHA is only a three year old but he is being asked to race as though he was a seasoned galloper.

Horsse to note:— TIGER KING, NIX, TRISTAN, STAR OF INDIA and CONCILLIATOR.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

Brooke-Edwards And Andrews Win Again.

A number of keenly contested games were witnessed on Monday afternoon when the Western India Tournament, was advanced a stage further with the elimination of the lesser lights. In Limbdi, Brooke-Edwards found an opponent who proved troublesome. The Calcutta player won the first set rather easily, and led 1—0 in the second, Limbdi then caught and passed him but Brooke-Edwards squared the set at 2—2. Limbdi won the fifth game on his service, but Brooke-Edwards led again in the next three games, and after losing the ninth where Limbdi put up a stern fight, won the set and match at 6—4.

Ranga Rao and Khatau had a grim battle on the centre court, where the greater experience of the former prevailed. It was a base line duel throughout.

Andrews was given a fine test by Gonsalves, who exploited the chop stroke to great purpose. The New Zealand player had to go all out to win the first set at 6—4. In the second, Gonsalves tired and dropped many points on his service, to lose the set at 6—1.

The match between Ranga Rao and Limbdi and J. Naoroji and Kamruddin was replayed on the Centre Court. In their first encounter the score stood at 1—i. Three sets had to be played before a decision was reached, they squared a set each, and then Ranga Roa with clean placing brought the match to a conclusion. Kamruddin was very erratic and lost many service points.

Miss Row had an easy victory over Miss Newman. For such a diminutive player she is an extraordinarily powerful hitter, and her duel with Mrs. Covell should prove very interest.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Brooke-Edwards beat Limbdi (6—1,) (6—4.)

Ranga Rao beat Khatau (6—2), (6—3).

Andrews beat Gonsalves (6—4), (6—1).

Babulal beat Gunjikar (7—5), (6—3).

R. N. Chopra beat Vyas (6—0), (6—0).

O. L. Burke beat A. E. Allum (6—0), (6—4).

Khardekar beat Tew (6—3), (7—5)

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Row beat Miss Newman (6—0), (6—1.)

Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Patterson (6—2), (6—3.)

Miss Thornley w. o. Miss Stebbing

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat D'Cunha & Kohloff (6—1) (6—1).

Limbdi & Ranga Rao beat J. Naoroji & Kamruddin (6—1), (4—6) (6—1).

Olivares & K Naoroji beat Chief of Jath & G P Desai (6—8), (6—1), (6—1).

Babulal & Pandya w. o. P. N. Pereira & Ghorpade.

Dastur & Vakharia beat Banker & Vakil (6—2), (6—2.)

MIXED DOUBLES.

Brooke-Edwards & Mrs. McDougall beat Keane & Mrs. Freke (6—1) (6—3).

A. C. Pereira and Miss Moran beat Annett & Mrs. Ridsdale (6—2) (6—1). z

TO-DAY'S MATCHES. AT 4 P.M.

Court No. 1:
Brooke-Edwards v. Babulal
followed by
Raja Iyer & Miss Talyarkhan vs. J. Naoroji & Mrs Portlock.

Court No. 2:—
Kamruddin vs. Rangaswamy.
followed by
Andrews & Mrs. Covell vs. Wagle and Miss Row.
followed by
Burke & Keane vs. Talyarkhan and Vishram.

Court No. 4:—
Burke vs. Ghorpade.
followed by
Rose & Mrs. Mackenzie vs. Tach and Miss Holt.

Court No. 5:—
Khardekar vs. Chopra.
followed by
Gazdar & Gupte vs. Dastoor and Vakharia.
followed by
Merchant & M. Desai vs. D. G. Desai and Gonsalves.

Court No. 6:—
Waud vs. Chari.
followed by
Ranga Rao and Mrs. Corbett Wright vs. Harvey & Mrs. Row

To play on first available court:
Chari & A .N. Other vs. Tew & McLeod.
Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing vs. G. Limbdi and Mrs. Kania.
Suvarna and Khardekar vs. A. C. Pereira and Ghorpade.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURT AT 5 P. M.

Court No. 5: Anett and Schleiter vs. Pantasachiv and Shankarlingiah.

Court No. 7: Mr. and Mrs. Patterson vs. Olivares and Mrs. Clayton.

Court No. 6: Fox vs. Suntook.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Delhi Women's Lead.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Several meetings of ladies were held in Delhi to convey the message of the Congress and boycott of foreign cloth. In one such meeting held yesterday at Roshannara Gardens nearly half of the audience signed the boycott pledge.

DESPERATE BID FOR A BALANCED BUDGET.

(Continued on page 11.)

en up for construction in the not too distant future.

In the new Judicial Courts at Karachi, the opening ceremony of which I was recently glad to have the opportunity of performing, Sind has now been provided with buildings for the administration of justice suitable for their high purpose and worthy of the importance both present and potential of Sind. I regret that the creation of a Chief Court for Sind, which would happily have coincided with the opening of the new building, is still delayed for financial reasons.

NO MORE MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

In the sphere of education we have, I regret to say, reached a position where further expansion has been brought almost to a standstill owing to lack of funds. My Government is spending no less than one-seventh of its valuable income on education and cannot, consistently, with its other liabilities, increase that percentage. Further expansion is, therefore, impossible unless either the revenue of Governmnt materially increases or, by reviewing our methods of administration we can discover means to make our available funds go further.

We have for some time been studying the question of Education both generally and in the light of the report of Sir Philip Hartog's Committee. It is now for us to assure ourselves how far the Presidency is really receiving full value for the money spent and the system of education itself is on the lines best adopted to the needs of the country, and we have to see whether any reforms either in the system itself or in the mmethod of carrying it out will assist in establishing a more hopeful and satisfactory position. I am sure that all members of this Council will join me in the earnest hope that the examination of the whole question which is now in progress will throw a new and helpful light on the solution of our educational problems.

PROHIBITION, STILL THE GOAL.

The excise problem of this Presidency has engaged my earnest attention ever since I entered upon office. My predecessor's Government laid it down that prohibition was to be the goal of our excise policy, and this policy remains unchanged. My Government, however, cannot but view with anxiety the results of the measures hitherto adopted in pursuit of the accepted goal of prohibition, since the loss of excise revenue, which was only to be anticipated, has been accompanied by an alarming increase of illicit drinking. It is therefore necessary at this stage to examine the relation between these concurrent developments and, if possible, to devise means of carrying out our policy which will not needlessly sacrifice revenue or encourage illicit practices. This examination is now being made and the results will in due course be communicated to this Council. In the meanwhile no serious changes in the excise policy are proposed during the coming financial year, when the main object will be to take stock of the existing situation.

The improvement of the Fishing Industry of this Presidency is another subject which deserves study. I am disposed to think that the very valuable resources of our long sea-board line are not being utilised as fully as they might be. My Government accordingly propose that as a first step a resurvey of the industry shall be made during the next cold weather by the Collector of Salt Revenue, and we may entertain the hope that his report will point the way to increased prosperity for this very ancient and essential industry.

The financial situation of the Presidency is such that we must be content to carry on, without adding to our commitments in any avoidable way, until such time as the situation improves. Anxious as we all are to see a rapid development of nation-building activities this restraint cannot but be irksome; but I earnestly hope that this House as a whole will recognise the difficulties which my Government have had to face in presenting a balanced budget, and will realise that it is only by doing so that they can discharge their duty to this Presidency.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE.

Apart from the Budget, the legislative programme of this Session is, as usual, confined to a few urgent matters. As this House is already aware, my Government hoped to be in a position to introduce at this Session a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code in order to define the principles and regulate the practice of land revenue settlements in this Presidency. Since I last mentioned the subject in this Council a great deal of labour has been devoted to this bill with most valuable results. Both I and my Government have recognised throughout that the great importance of this measure to the Presidency as a whole not only justified all the pains which could possibly be bestowed on it but precluded us from placing before this Council any measure with which we were not wholly satisfied. The numerous discussions and researches which were felt to be necessary in order to realise this object have naturally required much time, and it was only in the month of December that the Bill could be sent to the Government of India for their necessary scrutiny and approval. It was the intention of my Government, before formally introducing the bill, to consult representative non-official opinion regarding the final draft, and it was believed that the criticisms and suggestions so received might have considerable influence on the bill actually placed before this Council. The comments of the Government of India on the draft sent to them have not, however, yet been received, and in view of the importance of the measure it was scarcely possible to urge an earlier reply. I regret, therefore, that it has not been possible to place this bill on the agenda of the current Session, but I think that all Honourable Members will feel, with me, that the opportunities which the public will have of forming an opinion on the measure, when ready, will possibly be of more value to this Presidency than an earlier discussion in this Council.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the speech of Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan in the trading budget estimates for 1930-31 in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday:—

It will be remembered that in July last a memorandum regarding the financial position of this Government was prepared and placed in the hands of the Honourable Members. In that memorandum a review was taken of the financial position of 1929-30 and also of the ensuing year 1930-31. A full survey of the debt charges was also taken, clearly indicating our commitments up to 1935-36 and the effect they will have on our finances. In my present speech I will only refer to such portions of the memorandum as it may be necessary to bring to the notice of the Honourable House afresh.

The House is aware that for Development Department Schemes on which further capital expenditure on major works was not contemplated, revenue heads of receipts and expenditure, "XXXI" and "42," were opened in the year 1927-28, and the accounts of the Industrial Housing Scheme were transferred to those heads during that year. During the September-October session of the Legislative Council in 1928, a supplementary grant was obtained and the water and electric supply schemes in the Amarnath industrial area were transferred to these revenue and expenditure heads. Honourable Members are aware that it was pointed out by the Accountant General in February last that there was no sanction of the Secretary of State for the meeting of the interest charges of the Development Department Schemes from borrowed capital, and since most of the schemes are likely to be unproductive there is now no chance of obtaining such sanction. The accounts have therefore been adjusted by debiting all interest charges to revenue. As little further capital expenditure is to be incurred on the Bombay Suburban Schemes, the receipts which are essentially revenue receipts, such as cotton cess revenue, the income derived from the sale of water and electricity and from the rents of property, are credited under the revenue head "XXXI". These total about 8 lakhs. The Bombay Port Trust repays its share of the public loan by equated instalments, of which up to now the interest portion has been credited to a revenue head but the capital portion has not in the past been shown as having been directly utilized either towards the sinking fund or to any capital repayment to the Government of India for which provision is made under the revenue expenditure head "21". This will now be utilized in providing part of the sinking fund. The Development Department will be abolished from the end of this month, and its work will be distributed among the various departments of Government. It is anticipated that this change will result in an annual saving of at least 1.12 lakhs of rupees. This is exclusive of the savings which will be effected in the engineering establishment.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN.

Since the year 1925-26 we have experienced a series of deficit budgets and the House will be glad to note that though in the current year in the revenue section we expected a deficit of 28 lakhs, the revised figures show that wenow anticiptte a small surplus of about 2 lakhs. On the assumption that the Stamp and Court-Fees Acts will be renewed and that increased revenue will result from the motor taxation proposals, even the ensuing year's budget by effecting drastic retrenchment is made to balance with a small surplus of about 1/2 a lakh. This result is obtained in spite of the additional burden thrown upon the ordinary revenues, namely the interest charges of the Development Department. Further on I will try to explain the steps taken in the direction of retrenchment to bring about this result.

Honourable Members must have noticed that when the budget of 1929-30 was prepared the opening balance was shown as 290 lakhs; but owing to frost in Gujarat and Sind, the land revenue alone fell by 50 lakhs, and as shown on page 28 of the Blue Book the net decrease in revenue was 53 lakhs. Part of this was counterbalanced by a decrease in expenditure of 33 lakhs, with the result that instead of 290 lakhs we opened the current year with a balance of 272 lakhs, of which 171 lakhs was in the Famine Fund. We estimated the closing balance at 261 lakhs, with an expected deficit of 28 lakhs. But though this deficit has been turned into a surplus, as the opening balance fell by 18 lakhs and as there is a deficit in the capital section owing to large withdrawals from the Ramine Relief Fund of about 47 lakhs more than had been budgeted for, viz., 10 lakhs for the Barrage interest charges, 26.39 lakhs for advances to cultivators for flood relief in Sind (20 lakhs sanctioned by the Council and 6.39 lakhs sanctioned in anticipation of the Legislative Council's approval), plus additional sums required for protective irrigation works, famine relief, etc., the year is expected to close with a balance of 223 lakhs, of which 103 lakhs will be in the Famine Relief Fund and 38-1/2 lakhs of loan money.

As I have said above, though the revenue side of the Budget will be balanced, under the capital section there will be a deficit of about 57-1/2 lakhs owing to the utilization of the loan money carried forward and the withdrawal from the Famine Fund; so we shall close the year with a balance of 166 lakhs, of which 84 lakhs will be in the Famine Fund.

Thus I have given a summary of the budget figures, the detailed explanations of which will be found in the Blue Book.

DIMINISHING RETURNS.

An examination of the revenue receipts for the last five years discloses the fact that the budgeted revenue has never been realized to the full. on the contrary there have been large deficits which have averaged 66 lakhs a year. The land revenue figures show an average annual shortage of about 41 lakhs, and excise figures an average shortage of about 12 lakhs when compared with the budget estimates of receipts. On an examination of the figures of suspensions and remissions for the last five years I find that suspensions to the extent of 40 to 50 lakhs in the Presidency proper and about 1-1/4 lakhs in Sind, and remissions to the tune of 15 to 20 lakhs in the Presidency proper and about 8 lakhs in Sind, have been given annually.

The excise revenue is steadily declining, and it has fallen from 443 lakhs in 1924-25 to 392 lakhs in 1928-29.

The next important head of revenue, namely stamps, tells the same tale. The stamp revenue has fallen from 178 lakhs in 1924-25 to 168 lakhs in 1928-29.

Irrigation revenue has similarly fallen, and the recoveries for the last five years disclose an average deficit of about 10 lakhs a year as compared with the budget estimates for those years.

In fact, commencing with the year 1925-26 there have been revenue deficits of 63 lakhs in 1925-26, 141 lakhs in 1926-27, 20 lakhs in 1927-28 and 25 lakhs in 1928-29. A large part of these deficits is due to the inclusion of the transactions of the Development Department in our revenue accounts.

Unfortunately we have experienced a succession of bad years beginning with 1926-27. As I have already stated, in 1926-27 there was a large revenue deficit owing to the bad season, and this was followed by the disastrous floods in Gujarat and Sind in 1927-28, frosts in 1928-29, and floods again in 1929-30. The floods of 1927-28 cost Government large sums.

Over and above this expenditure, suspensions and remissions to the tune of nearly Rs. 32,000 had to be given and there were further concessions in the shape of remission of royalty for excavation of earth, etc., which came to about Rs. 18,000. Owing to frosts also there was a large drop in the recoveries of land revenue, and this year's floods in Sind have again cost Government more than 80 lakhs of rupees in the way of expenditure, suspensions and remissions, and irrecoverable loans.

Government have laid down the following lines of policy in regard to future expenditure from the Famine Fund excess:—

(a) Barrage interest will not be paid out of this fund from the ensuing year onwards.

(b) It will be used for tagavi advances, only to such extent as may be necessary to balance the Provincial Loans and Advance Account.

(c) Other expenditure will be limited to a specified figure. For the year 1930-31 this figure has been fixed at 9 lakhs, but it may be necessary in future to bring it down to the annual interest figure.

During the last five years large amounts have been spent out of our balances on capital works for which we could not borrow. As up till last year Government thought that they were justified in debiting the interest charges of the Development Department to borrowed capital, they incurred these charges for capital works But now as the balances have been depleted, they have stopped as far as possible this capital expenditure

The contract with the G I P Railway for running the Andheri Tramway Line has terminated and the Company is not willing to renew the contract as it entails a loss, though for all special works and repairs Government were contributing without getting any share of the revenue. It is a question as to what should be done with that railway. I have already informed the House last year that 86 lakhs on that railway was a dead loss.

Owing to strikes and riots the situation of the Development Chawls has not improved and the realisations of rent are not satisfactory. Honourable Members are aware that out of the cotton cess of 16.72 lakhs of rupees, 12.72 lakhs are utilised in writing off the losses on the housing scheme and 4 lakhs in writing off the losses on the suburban and other schemes. In addition, however, there still remains the necessity to meet large interest charges on account of these schemes from revenues.

The whole future of the Bombay finances depends upon the return of prosperity to Bombay City both in trade and commerce and improvement in the condition of the mill industry. Until that prosperity returns, there will not be much demand for the new plots available in the Back Bay Reclamation. The repayment programme of the debt of the Back Bay scheme will have to commence from 1935-36, and till then interest charges have to be met from the revenue budget.

OBJECTION TO MOTOR TAXATION.

Motor taxation, both as regards registration fees and licence fees, is intended to be increased, but there is some opposition to these proposals. One of the main objections put forward is that the increased revenue is not earmarked for road development or improvement. The system of Government accounts is such that no revenue is earmarked for any particular purpose. But it has to be remembered that additional police for regulating motor traffic and additional clerks for the increasing work of these licences are being found necessary. Large grants are made to district local boards for the maintenance of their roads and the total mileage of metalled roads in this Presidency is 8 830. Per head of population we spend 6.1 annas while the Madras and Bengal Governments respectively spend 1.6 and 1 anna. And this is in spite of the fact that our roads are maintained more cheaply than in other provinces The maintenance cost of metalled roads in this province is Rs. 520 per mile as compared with Rs. 950 per mile in Madras and Rs. 2,250 per mile in Bengal. The fact of the matter is that the rapid increase of motor traffic in this Presidency has already thrown a large burden upon our revenues, and the increases which we have made in the fees are only a belated recognition of that fact; nor do they even nearly counterbalance the increased expenditure for which we have had to provide. Because the revenue is not earmarked, it does not follow that it is not utilised for that purpose If the budget has to be balanced, there will be a corresponding reduction in the road grants, to the district local boards, which is tantamount to the same thing. Direct taxation is always unpopular, but the proposed increase in motor taxation satisfies one of the most important cannons of taxation, namely, there is no additional cost involved in its recovery, and generally it falls upon broad shoulders. It is expected that the fees from the increased motor taxation now proposed will bring in 9 lakhs of rupees.

As regards the petrol tax of two annas per gallon which the Government of India are levying, this Government have not received so far any share of the proceeds. No doubt they will receive some share, but it is to be utilized only on new works of all-India importance after they have been approved by the Committee of the Central Road Board appointed by the Government of India. The revenue from that source cannot be utilized for reducing the present expenditure which this Government is incurring on its own roads or on grants to the district local boards.

The several attempts at retrenchment have been detailed in paragraph 9 on page 2 of the Financial Memorandum. Effect has been given, as far as it was possible, to those recommendations. This year Mr. P. G. Shah, an experienced officer of the Audit Department, was appointed to examine the expenditure of the Public Works Department, as it was pointed out in the Public Accounts Committee's report that, owing to the curtailment of the building and other activities of this Government due to financial stringency, the incidence of the establishment and tools and plant charges was going up. Mr. Shah has suggested a retrenchment of about 11-1/2 lakhs in the Presidency proper. But his report is only one side of the question, and the report of the Public Works Department officers upon those recommendations is awaited before final action is taken. Tools and plant charges have been reduced in next year's budget estimates to the extent of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The post of Water Diviner will be abolished from the ensuing year which will save Rs. half a lakh per annum.

Other measures to improve the financial situation in 1930-31 which were forecasted on page 7, paragraph 4, of the Financial Memorandum have also been enforced, namely:—

(a) Reduction of the Reserve. The ordinary reserve provided under "47-Miscellaneous" has been reduced from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) Discretionary grants and reserves have been reduced by 10 per cent. below the average of the past three years' expenditure. This has effected a retrenchment amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs.

(c) A reduction of 2-1/2 per cent. has been made in the provisions for contingencies in all departments, except to such extent as they are irreducible fixed charges, such as rents and taxes. This has effected a retrenchment amounting to Rs. 2-14 lakhs.

(d) The provision for stationery has been reduced by two-thirds of a lakh.

As promised to this Honourable House, a Committee of three non-official members, of this Honourable House has been appointed, and it is going through the White Book of the Budget, page by page, with the Finance Secretary for making suggestions for retrenchment. Unfortunately the work of the Committee could not be completed owing to the illness of Mr. Chikodi. But their recommendations, when they are formulated, will be examined and, wherever possible, effect will be given to them.

An examination of the figures given in statement C on page 31 of the Blue Book will show that establishment costs have been brought down considerably since 1926-27. The salaries of the All-India Services are fixed by the Secretary of State and they are the same throughout India. An examination of the salaries of the provincial services in other provinces shows that in the other provinces also the same scales of pay prevail. It is only in the ministerial services that there is any appreciable difference in the salaries paid in this Presidency and the salaries paid in other provinces. Also the number of public servants as compared to the population is higher here owing to the sparseness of the population. It is for the elected members of this Honourable House to suggest if any cut is possible, and where, by moving a resolution to that effect. But what is noticeable is this that, though there is a cry for retrenchment in every direction resolutions are moved and demands made for increased expenditure in every way. Only this year an increase in expenditure on grants to local bodies for the pay of primary school teachers is sanctioned, the annual recurring cost of which is 4 lakhs of rupees. A comparison of salaries paid to primary school teachers in this Presidency with the salaries paid in other provinces will show that when we are paying on the average Rs. 47 per teacher here, Madras is paying Rs. 15-4-0, Bengal Rs. 8-6-0, and the United Provinces Rs. 18-8-0.

The average costs per pupil work out as follows:—

	Primary Schools. Boys.	Girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7.2	12.6
Bombay	19.2	26
Bengal	4	3.2
United Provinces	7.6	10.7

It is further intended to appoint an officer of the Finance Department for some months to examine matters of general organisation and economy.

A balanced budget is presented to this Honourable House in spite of a fall in revenues and in spite of the heavy additional burden of interest charges of the Development Department. The demands of all the departments have been cut to the bone and all additional activities, even of necessary works in some cases, have been stopped. It has been assumed that this Honourable House will extend the lives of the Court-Fees and Stamp Acts, and that the expected revenue of 9 lakhs from motor taxation will be forthcoming. If these expectations are not realized there will be a drop of 29 lakhs in revenue, which would entail a serious inroad upon our balance and would reduce it below the figure which is considered to be the minimum necessary for the proper working of our ways and means.

With these words, Mr. President, I present the budget to this Honourable House.

Reassembling in the afternoon the Council disposed of a small question list.

With the permission of the Pre-

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY IN ENGLAND.

Labour Government & Meerut Case.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

How we observed the Independence Day on Sunday last must be the subject of discussion in India. To us, it was a god-send opportunity to express our approval of the momentous decision of the Lahore Congress. As a matter of fact we have been thinking all these days how best we could demonstrate to the British public that Indians in whatever part of the globe they may be were solidly behind the Congress and its leaders in their decision. Here in England, we are the recipients of many despatches of various British correspondents in India to their constituents here, which if taken at their face value suggest that the Independence Day celebration in India was a mere 'tamasha' staged by a few people, who are represented by the British press as the members of a Brahmin oligarchy and who had no earnestness or sincerity of purpose in proclaiming their faith in the Congress resolution. To these correspondents, 26th of January was not a Red Letter Day in the history of India's struggle for freedom. These despatches make much of the little incident that occurred on the sands of Chopatty with regard to the Red Flag. Likewise, at the other end, 7000 miles away, you must have got coloured versions of the occurrences of the 26th of January in England. As we are accustomed to take these accounts with a grain of salt, it is not necessary for me to emphasise that these accounts are bound to be far from true. For a long time past, since the Congress President called upon the nation to observe the Independence Day the Indian residents in England stirred themselves to celebrate it in a fitting and earnest manner. It was not a case of following the Congress President for the sake of it or out of mere loyalty to the Congress mandate. It was their inborn faith that India was on the parting of the ways with Great Britain, not due to her fault but that of the latter. Indians in Great Britain, barring those handful who are running after the wild goose chase of the Round Table Conference, firmly hold to the conviction that despite Irwin-Benn pourparles on "Dominion Status" and the Indian Liberal Party's acceptance of it, as the panacea for all ills, neither Britain is prepared to part with the much talked status in favour of India nor India is prepared to retrace her step taken at Lahore. The London Branch of the Congress, therefore, held a special meeting on the Independence Day at the Chantecler Restaurant in Soho. Owing to the limited accommodation available and a large crowd that had invaded the premises long before the scheduled time, many of those who came had to return without participating in the meeting. In the words of its Secretary, Dr. Vakil, the meeting which was attended by a large number of Indians and ladies and gentlemen belonging to other nationalities was a symbol of India's determination to free herself from the alien domination. The presence of other nationalities was sufficient to point to Great Britain that in her struggle for freedom, India not only carried with her the sympathy of her own sons and daughters (many Indian ladies were present) but also of other nations who cherish liberty and equality as something sacrosanct. The presence of those other than Indians was also a symbol of India's righteousness in dealing with her opponents. Since India had nothing to quarrel with the average Englishman who was loved freedom as much as India did. Mr. Saklatwala emphasised that if India wanted real freedom it could not be achieved or obtained either by civil disobedience or by boycotting the legislature. He had a shrewd suspicion that nothing will give great pleasure to Mr. Thomas, Britain's Labour Lord Privy Seal, than to take a trip to India to devise ways and means as to how best he could solve the Unemployment problem by providing jobs which may be created by the Congress possible decision to boycott Government offices and Government machinery. A young Indian, coming from the Punjab in associating himself with the Independence Resolution that was read by the meeting, in the name of the Indian student community assured the meeting that they took the resolution of the Congress as one calling upon them to sacrifice every little thing that was precious to them and, if need be, as there would be, to put at the altar of their country's freedom their very lives. When they left the Indian shores, they came to London to make career for themselves, but they did not forget then, as they do not forget now, that liberty of their country was something greater and nobler than their own career. To them the Congress had given an opportunity to leave a message for the posterity and as such none of them will waver from their decision so solemnly made on the sacred and memorable day of 26th of January.

AT OXFORD.

Oxford, which has been traditionally sober in Indian politics, was another centre of Indian congregation on the 26th January. The Oxford Indian Majlis, under the leadership of their Muslim President, Mr. Zaheer of Lucknow, had a meeting of over 50 Indian students including Hindus, Muslims, several Indian Christrians, a Parsi and a Sikh. The tri-coloured National Flag was unfurled and the President spoke on the significance of the Independence Day. He explained why it should be regarded as the most important day in the whole history of India. Mr. Zaheer was supported by other muslim members and also by a few Christians, the Parsi, the Sikh and the Hindu members of the Majlis. One and all emphasised the essential unity of India and how the ideal of complete independence was one which shall ever be cherished by Indians so long as she was not free from British exploitation. Then the Independence resolution was read and the assemblage dispersed to meet again in the night. To them the observance of the day had a special significance as the call to do so by the President came from one who is an old "Oxfordian". It was their joy that once again the Indian Government had shown special consideration to another old "Oxfordian"—Subash Bose, who was now behind the prison walls. No better honour could they show, no better gratitude could they demonstrate than to elect these two members of the World Republic of Youth as the Hon. Members of the Oxford Indian Majlis. They honoured them because, as young Indians, they expected them to give the country a vigorous and bold lead and to help them to carry on the fight for complete independence to a finish. The Independence resolution was again read and the meeting dispersed with loud shouts of "Jawaharlal Nehru Ki Jai", "Purna Swaraj Ki Jai", "Gandhiji Ki Jai". All this may seem in India to be just a little noise and a milk and water talk of certain well-off students at Oxford but to do this "little", the Oxford Majlis, let me assure you, had to overcome many obstacles.

IN MANCHESTER.

In Manchester, where there are about 80 Indians, the observance of the Independence Day was initiated by the Indian Association. The youthful members of the Association gathered together and at a successful meeting the following resolution was passed:

"This meeting of the Indians in Manchester very warmly congratulate the Indian National Congress, the only genuine political organisation of the country, on declaring the goal of India to be nothing short of complete independence involving complete political severance with the British Empire. This meeting emphatically endorses the course that is to be pursued during the forthcoming struggle under the dictatorship of Mahatma Gandhi, characterised with his famous practical creed of non-violent non-co-operation."

MEERUT CASE DEFENCE.

Mr. K. C. Chakrabarty, chief Counsel for the defence in the Meerut conspiracy case who arrived in this country recently discussed with the chief legal adviser at the India Office of the difficulties which the accused have so far encountered in replying to the charges. One of the chief difficulties according to him arises from the fact that the case involves many knotty points connected with the interpretation of Communist literature and the details of Communist organisation, such as, for example, the precise nature and function of the Presidium, which the Indian lawyers admit they are incompetent to deal with without the help of some expert in Russian Communism. Mr. Chakravarty also met the London Branch of the Congress at a special meeting, when he discussed with the Branch members the ways and means of collecting funds for the defence of the accused. He also pointed out that if a British Counsel was available, the Congress or those responsible for his deputation ought to send with him some one who will be able to guide him rightly in the matter of Communistic doctrines. Mr. Chakravarty also stated that the fund raised for the defence was almost exhausted and depending upon the precedent of earlier conspiracy cases in which indigent prisoners had been helped from Government sources, pointed out that an application was being made to the authorities for similar assistance. In response to his appeal the Congress Branch has appointed a special committee to start on a vigorous campaign to collect fund and at the Independence Day meeting held on Sunday a big sum, as the Branch first quota of the new year, was raised. Mr. Saklatvala's fountain-pen, which was put to auction fetched two pounds and several members of the Congress and the League Against Imperialism formed a volunteer corps to collect further donations. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Knight, the mother of Lester Hutchison, gave her experiences with Labour members of Parliament in connection with her son's arrest. As soon as she got the news of his arrest, she says, "I got in touch with Mr. Lansbury and asked him to get me an interview with Mr. Benn. This he refused saying quite bluntly, I could not see anyone at the India Office, because the Government had decided not to interfere in this case. They were not going to have another Campbell case" said Mr. Lansbury. Mrs. Knight further adds: "I then went to see Mr. Fenner Brockway, as understood he was interested in the Indian workers. He told me that he sincerely believed that these men had been arrested unjustly and would do all he could to secure their release. At that time he was trying to get an interview with Mr. Benn later he succeeded—but was told to put the question in the Commons. This he did and Mr. Benn's answer was that the Government would not interfere and Mr. Brockway, with all the other Lefts, were silent. I can only come to conclusion that Mr. Brockway's own personal position came before his professed sympathies with the Indian workers. I met Mr. Horribin, another M.P., whom I had known for some time and regarded as a militant. He also said he would do all in his power to secure the release of my son, and his comrades. This was an issue the Party could go back to the country on, etc. However, Mr. Horribin also changed his mind, and the next time I saw him, would not even speak about it—and since then to my knowledge has done nothing. Mr. Brockway did raise the question at the Brighton Labour Party Conference in a formal way, but not one of his supporters attempted to speak and if it had not been for Alex Gossip, his resolution would not have been seconded. Dr. Drummond Shiels, the then Under-Secretary at the India Office, defended the Government. I then attempted to make myself heard, asking to be allowed to answer Mr. Shiels, but the platform was not having any. At this stage Ellen Wilkinson came off the platform to me, and said it was no use, I would not be allowed to speak. I asked her to speak, but she said she could not. She said the reason for the attitude of the Labour Party and the Government was that Lord Irwin was in England, and had said that if the Government interfere in the case, both he and others of the Civil Service would resign. On laving the building Mrs. Knight met Dr. Shiels and she stopped him, interrogating on the statement made by Miss Wilkinson. His reply was "Well, you see the position we are in, so what can we do—you know we lost our last Government by interfering with the Campbell's case and we are not going to lose this one on the Meerut case". Mrs. Knight concluded her interview by saying "I am proud of my son and his comrades. They are brave fighters and well worthy of your fighting support."

"PAYAM-E-MAZDOOR"

—:o:—

Editor Congratulated On Conviction.

A mass meeting of the workers of Madanpura was held at the Lohar Chawl, to congratulate Mr. Siddiq, Editor "Payam-e-Mazdoor" on his imprisonment. Mr. Nacein presided.

Mr. Abdul Hamid moved the congratulating resolution with a fervent appeal to the workers of Madanpura to strengthen their working Class Party and carry on its programme and policy.

Mr. Bukharey explained in brief the circumstances under which Mr. Siddiq was arrested and sentenced. He exhorted the rank and file to establish their own leadership.

Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Ismail and Mr. Abidali also addressed the meeting. The resolution was unanimously passed with cries of "Long Live the Revolutionary Working-Class Party."

"ENGLISH PEOPLE BECOMING MORE SOBER."

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Rugby.—Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on licensing, Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, spoke of great improvement which had taken place in national habits and national health. The English people, he declared, are becoming more sober, more healthy and longer lived. As to the evil effects of overdrinking he stated high mortality during the past 200 years had coincided with periods of alcoholic excess, mainly spirit-drinking, and that alcoholism rendered people more susceptible to pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases.—B. O. W.

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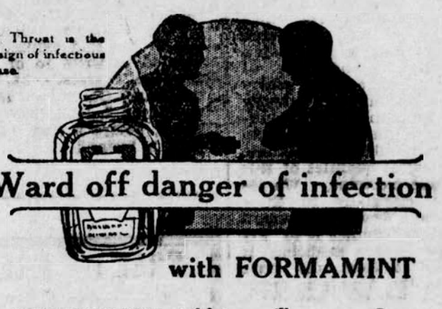

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Total Assets	16,85,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	2,64,00,000
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POLITICAL SUFFERS'S DAY.

—:o:—

REMEMBER MARCH 31.

Parvati Devi's Appeal.

Parvati Devi writes:—

The public is aware of the decision of the All-India Political Workers' and Sufferers' Conference held at Lahore to celeberate 31st March as the All-martyrs' day throughout India. If there is in our country to-day a burning and irrepressible desire to achieve freedom, it is due to the sacrifices of those obscure selfless individuals, who at the first call of duty threw themselves in the struggle for freedom and stuck to their posts undaunted by prosecutions and undeterred by the apathy and ridicule of their own kith and kin, laying down their all at the altar of the mother when the occasion demanded it.

WHY MARCH 31?

When the resolution to observe an All-martyr's day was put in the Lahore Conference, many asked why 31st March had been specially selected. Somebody suggested the day of Jatin Das' martyrdom might be more suitable, some thought the day on which Mangal Pande first raised the banner of revolt in Indian War of Independence in 1857 would be most suitable. But the memory of all is more important and more sacred than the memories of individual martyrs and individual events; and for that purpose a date was purposely chosen which was not known to be connected with the memory of any individual. The Working Committee of the Political Worker's and Sufferers' League will issue instructions as to how the day is to be observed, neanwhile I appeal to all Congress Committees, volunteer units, Youth League, student associations and other bodies also public workers and journalists for their co-operation in this work and hope they will all popularise the idea of all-Martyrs day in their respective spheres of activity.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT WADHWAN.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

WADHWAN, Feb. 14.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi opened the new building of the Victoria Jubilee and Shrimad Rajchandra Girls' School at Wadhwan Camp on February. 13.

Khan Bahadur R. Benjamin, Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency in a short speech gave the origin of the donation—how Sheth Jesangbnai Ujamshi of Ahmedabad handsomely contributed Rs. 12,501/- on condition that the name of his late Guru Shrimad Rajchandra be associated with it and how arrangements were made for the rest of the expenditure. from the Wadhwan Civil Station fund.

The Thakore Saheb expressed his satisfaction at the way in which female education was being attended to in Wadhwan Civil Station and closed his speech with a donation of Rs. 1000/- for celebrating the anniversary of the new school and Rs. 250/- for the proposed library.

Khadi Exhibition At Mulund

The Hon. Secretary of the Mulund Village Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Mulund Village Congress Committee an exhibition will be held at Mulund on Wednesday (Maha Shivratri), the 26th instant, of Khadi and other Swadeshi aticles (excluding cloth).

Those of the Khadi Stores approved by the All-India Spinners' Association, and dealers in other Swadeshi articles (excluding cloth), who wish to have their stalls at the said exhibition, are requested to write to or call the Joint Hon. Secretary, M. V. C. C., Amarchand Gandhi's Bungalow, Mulund (G. I. P. Railway), Thana District, before 9 a.m. (S. T.), by the 20th instant

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How Villages Are Financed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO THE RESCUE.

Sales Of Cotton Crops.

In the course of his written statement in reply to the questionnaire of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Rao Bahadur K. R. Walvekar, Chairman, Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hubli, said, with reference to agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, that the agriculturist prefers first to go to the sowcar who is a professional money-lender though he charges a high rate of interest, and though he does not care a bit for his welfare, as he gets a loan from him readily and as he can put off the repayment for any length of time.

If the land-lord lends money to him he will have to agree to give him the food-grains, which he grows in his land, for a low price in addition to interest. The land-lord usually finances his tenants only for current agricultural requirements.

Dalals and merchants make advances against cotton and other money crops and charge interest at the rate of 18 to 24 per cent. plus commission.

Government grants loans to agriculturist under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act for the purposes mentioned in those Acts. But to secure these loans the agriculturists have not only to spend much, but also to wait long.

The Co-operative Societies advance loans only to their members. These societies are intended neither for the agriculturists who are rich, nor for those who are hopelessly involved in debt and wo cannot consequently improve their financial position by any means. From my experience of these societies I can say that very few agriculturists have derived appreciable benefit from them. I am of opinion that of all the above financing agencies a Co-operative Society is the only one which can do lasting good to the agriculturist.

The rate of interest charged by sowcars and other indigenous bankers varies from 12 to 24 per cent. for loans on bonds and pro-notes and 9 to 18 per cent. for loans on mortgage bonds, and 9 to 12 per cent. for loans on pledge of jewellery; while the Co-operative Societies charge not more than 10 per cent. per annum.

The agriculturists take loans generally for a period of one year, but they do not repay it in one year. They take 2 or 3 years to repay the amount. For sums below Rs. 500 loans are given on simple bonds or pro-notes and for sums above that sum they are given on the security of immoveable or moveable property. Hardly any advances are made against the standing crops.

Co-operative Societies grant loans for current agricultural and domestic expenses for one year; for purchase of bullocks, implements, etc., for 2 years; for payment of old debts and for works of land improvement for 5 years.

The Imperial Bank does not render any financial help to the agriculturists, small traders and industrialists. The Joint Stock Banks are also not financing agriculturists and small traders and industrialists. The indigenous banks and bankers are dealing with towns-men and not with farmers living in the villages.

Dalals and cotton and grain merchants make advances to agriculturists against the agricultural produce brought to them. They also make advances on the promises on the agriculturists that they should bring the produce to them for sale. But the agriculturists do not gain thereby any advantage.

CO-OPERATIVE SALES SOCIETIES.

In my opinion Co-operative Societies are far better than the individual Dalals and merchants for selling the produce of the agriculturists. It is essential in the interests of the agriculturists that in every marget-towns Co-operative Sale Society should be started.

chants get financial accommodation from the Banks against cotton bales.

As regards the marketing of cotton the Bombay merchants and mill-owners provide money to the local merchants and Dalals against cotton and the local merchants and Dalals finance the agriculturists. The Bombay merchants get financial accomodation from the Banks against cotton-bales.

It is essential that Co-operative Sale Societies should have storing facilities. They should have their own godowns, but they cannot construct them for want of funds. It is desirable that Government should construct them and allow the Sale Societies to use them on reasonable rent. The Societies will then be able to do business more advantageously.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has done no lasting good to the agriculturists. It has not only improved their condition but it has made them as well as their financiers dishonest, untruthful and insincere. The agriculturists cannot get credit without much difficulty. As a rule they are required to execute a bond for double the amount that is actually paid to them. I think this Act is to be abolished in the interests of the agriculturists and some other Act on the lines of the Co-operative Societies Act should be enacted.

Like the grower of other crops the cotton grower also wants money. There are indeed very few who have enough savings to spend for crop cultivation and for domestic needs as well. Almost all resort to borrowing in advance and attempt to repay the loans after selling the produce. If the crop fails for any reason such as failure of monsoon, attack of disease or if the prices are low the cultivator finds it possible to repay the loans which then accumulate.

HOW MUCH THE COTTON GROWER NEEDS.

The cotton grower does not want much money for actual cultivation of the crop. The cultivation expenses are low. The tillage operations are done with his own bullocks. The seed costs only a few annas per acre. The wages of weeding and picking the crop are often paid in kind. Even if such operations are paid in cash they do not amount to more than Rs. 6 to 8 per acre. What the cotton grower wants money for is to spend for family requirements during the year and to pay off the arrears of his debts. Throughout the whole year he goes on buying the sundry articles on credit from the village shop keeper and when he gets his money after selling his cotton, he apportions it according to the pressing demands of his landlord, sowcar, the shop keeper or family needs. For a special occasion like the marriage of his son or daughter he buys some gold or silver or costly cloth not minding his debts. After paying all these persons he has very little left with him with which to maintain his family and his bullocks. It is never enough and he further goes into debt. The holdings are small, the income is small and demands of debt side are many.

The Co-operative movement has come to help of the cultivator and is alleviating his condition to some extent. Credit societies are started in numerous villages and are connected with the district and provincial banks. Supervising staff is employed. The system of preparing maximum credits is introduced and loans are sanctioned in time generally. The cultivator has begun to take advantage of these facilities. But the loan he gets from the credit societies is not, in many cases, enough to redeem him of his debt. As this system of financing develops it may be possible to increase the amount df loan to be given. But after all there is limit to this help. Any amount of direct financing for paying debts and for meeting the family expenses will not suffice. What after all credit societies or even a private money lender can do is to put the cultivator in the way to lead his life. Borrowing for redemption of debts never bring permanent relief. Even if the cultivator is once relieved of his old debts there is no guarantee that he will not run into debt again either through force of circumstances or his recklessness.

In the course of his written statement in reply to the questionnaire of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee submitted by Mr. K. B. Ankalg Pleader and Banker, and Managing Director of the Ankalgi Bank, Ltd., Dharwar, said that

CO-OPERATIVE SALES.

The Co-operative Societies can do a lot of good to the ryat. A thoroughly business-like Co-operative Sale Society for the sale of principal crops should be organised which as far as possible value the produce brought by the Ryat as a temporary arrangement and immediately on valuation the Ryat should be asked to draw a hundi on the sale society against the goods delivered by him and the sale society should accept the Hundi and hand it over to the Ryat. The Ryat sshould deliver this accepted Hundi to the wholesale Co-operative Stores to be organised at a principal central place. The wholesale Co-operativve stores as soon as it receives the accepted Hundi should give him the necessary Credit and supply him with all the goods required by the Ryat. This arrangement will naturally satisfy the urgent necessity of the Ryat and he will wait for a length of time for the final settlement of his account with the Co-operative Sale Society. The Co-operative Sale Society also in their turn should act as the Ryats agent and trustee and should try to wait and bargain for the best possible rate and price for the goods and when the price is finally settled the Sale Society should transfer the amount to the Ryat through the wholesale Co-operative Stores. The Co-operative Sale Society in consultation with the Co-operative wholesale Stores should try to secure such goods as the wholesale stores may require from the manufacture or wholesale merchants in exchange for the price it may have to receive from them. By this arrangement the Ryat gets advantage both in the matter of sale of his goods and the purchase of the goods he requires. He sells his produce at the dearest possible rate and secures his goods at the cheapest possble rate. Thus benefitting himself in both the transactions, by which process the buying power on the Ryat is improved.

VICTIM OF MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

—:o:—

Coroner Holds Inquest.

A murderous assault perpetrated on an aged sea-faring Muslim named Abbu Haji Miya was the subject of an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday. The brother of the deceased giving evidence stated that on January 30, he received information that the deceased had received severe injuries as a result of brutal assault committed on him by some persons. The witness saw the deceased in the hospital where the latter made a statement that he was way-laid by a gang of four persons and gave the name of one of his assailants. Medical evidence led in the Court showed that the deceased had suffered fracture of the skull besides other injuries which must have been caused by violent blows by means of sticks. The victim was brought in the hospital in an unconscious condition and regained consciousness only for a while. He expired in the hospital on Saturday.

Pending the investigations of the police who are on the track of the assailants, the inquest was adjourned till February 28

Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund

The list of further contributions towards H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, is as under:—

Amount already announced, Rs. 5,94,034-9-11; The Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 955-11; Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Baria, Rs. 500; The Hon. Treasurer, Sind Flood Relief Fund, Satara, Rs. 456-12; The Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, Alibag, Rs. 263; The Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, Rs 202-12; The Proprietors of Capitol and Rialto, Rs. 200; The Collector of Ratnagiri, Rs. 95; The Treasury Officer, Ahmednagar, Rs. 90; The Officers and Staff of the Office of the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, through the G. T. M. Rs. 82-4; The Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 66; The Treasury Officer, East Khandesh, Rs. 57; Some of the Indian Staff of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 25; The Loco. Superintendent, M. G. System, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer, Rs. 17-12; The Loco. Superintendent of Gangapur District, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 12; Miss Pauline Heermanee, Y. W. C. A., Rs. 10. Total Rs. 5,97,067-12-11.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

—:o:—

Appoint Them Early.

The Secretary Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Government of India as under:—

It appears Government propose to have only two officers trained in course of the next financial year for appointment as Trade Commissioners, one in Europe and the other in Africa. The entire scheme as outlined by Government ultimately contemplates the appointment of six Trade Commissioners, one each at Hamburg, Milan, New-York, Durban, Mombassa and alexandria.

APPOINT INDIANS.

The committee of this Chamber would like to emphasise the need of early appointing all the six Trade Commissioners instead of taking 3 years for the same. It would be but proper and in consonance with the oft-declared Government policy of Indianization of services, if only Indians are appointed to all these six positions Indianization at initis for all State services to be constituted hereafter is certainly preferable to trying to Indianize them slowly at a later stage. It is further to be observed in this connection that these appointments should better be made from non-officials, and even from amongst businessmen if possible, unless there be some insuperable difficulties in the way of doing so.

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Never before has such splendid clock value been offered to the Indian public at such a moderate price. Never before have the special needs of India been so closely studied, as is evident from these details of the West End "Chicago" clock :

14-day pendulum movement, very substantially built ; going barrel ; hour and half-hour strike on special wire gong calculated to give great volume and clarity ; pinions cut from the solid ; strong painted metal dial ; bold figures and hands; case of dark walnut *screwed to prevent warp under climatic extremes.*

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SUFFERERS from ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, old wounds, etc., will find in Zam-Buk a truly remarkable healer. Its record of success extends over 25 years. Its triumphs include thousands of cases which have defied all other treatment for ten, twenty and thirty years.

Zam-Buk stops the awful irritation and pain. It drives out corruption and disease. Zam-Buk succeeds in severe cases because its great soothing and antiseptic powers are backed by remarkable healing properties. Zam-Buk actually helps Nature to build up new tissue-cells. Thus once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again. Start your cure with Zam-Buk to-day!

ZAM-BUK IS PURELY HERBAL & GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Mr W. LYNCH, formerly a trooper of the Empress of India's 21st Lancers, now of St. John's Rd., Highgate, London, says:—"Ulcers formed on my leg. From knee to ankle was one huge discharging sore. The gnawing pain was terrible. In hospital nine ulcers were cut out, but they reappeared. "I obtained a wonderful cure from the persistent application of Zam-Buk. It cleansed the awful ulcers and filled them up with new healthy flesh."

SERGT. E. BLONG, Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, says:—"I was severley kicked by my horse, sustaining a terrible cut on my leg that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in; proud flesh formed and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I had been laid-up for weeks but Zam-Buk soon cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter and grew new healthy skin."

Zam-Buk also cures eczema, prickly heat, ringworm, bad legs, ulcers, poisoned wounds, piles, cuts, bruises, sprains, insect bites, etc. 1/2, One or Rs. 2-4 box.

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GROWS NEW SKIN.

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HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-nourished hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

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KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

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ERA OF BOONS FOR PASSENGERS IS OVER

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(Continued From Page 12.)

ter Rs. 2 crores on the vised estimates. The final esult is a net gain to the Railways f nearly Rs. 8 crores, which is bout three-quarters of a crore better than the revised estimates of the current year. Out of the surplus, we shall have to meet the net loss on the strategic railways amounting to Rs. 1.80 lakhs and the contribution to general revenues amounting to Rs. 5,74 lakhs. Only a small balance of Rs. 34 akhs will then remain to be added o the Reserve Fund.

One important change, which affects the figures both of receipts and expenditures, deserves special mention. I mean the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway. Had we not taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase this year, our receipts in 1930-31 would be lower by about Rs. 1,44 lakhs and our working expenses by about Rs. 88 lakhs. It will be seen therefore, that our net receipts will be 56 lakhs higher owing to the completion of the purchase; and, since our charges for interest on the purchase price are only 37 lakhs, we make a clear profit of 19 lakhs from the transaction. I have thought it worth while to mention the matter in order to make it clear that though the purchase of the line in the current year has meant a heavy drain on our capital resources, it is in itself a most profitable transaction resulting in a substantial increase in our railway revenues.

If we eliminate the increase in ur traffic receipts ascribable to he purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway (making due allowance for the fact that the purchase affected also the last three months of 1929-30), it will be found that we are budgeting for an increase in gross traffic receipts of only about 2 crores. This, I think, is a reasonable estimate, for while we may fairly hope for a normal year, we are unfortunately not justified at present in anticipating any marked improvement in trade conditions. On the expenditure side, we anticipate an increase of Rs. 1 crore in the charge for interest and two-thirds of a crore under depreciation. Both these charges of course follow automatically from the increase in the capital at charge. For the rest, we expect an increase of three-quarters of a crore under working expenses (excluding depreciation). But here I must remind the House that not only revenue, but expenditure also is increased by the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway, and if that factor is eliminated, the increase is only a quarter of a crore. That increase I can most conveniently discuss at a later stage. For the moment I will only say that, while we expect fairly substantial increases under Administration and Operation, we believe that these will to some extent be counter-balanced by a reduction under Repairs and Maintenance.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

I turn now to the Capital Programme. We expected to spend during the current year Rs. 26-1/2 crores on works the cost of which is debitable to capital, and we now estimate that the actual expenditure will be a little more than Rs. 24 crores. Next year the capital expenditure is placed at Rs. 16-3/4 crores. These figures show clearly how greatly the position has changed since 1927, when it still seemed possible that funds would be forthcoming to meet all reasonable requirements for railway development. It has now become evident that the most drastic reduction in the capital programme is inevitable, and that in present circumstances there is nothing for it but to cut our coat according to our cloth. I need hardly say how deeply the Railway Board, and I personally, regret that it should ve necessary to call a halt and to postpone the initiation of new projects urgently required to meet the need for improved traffic facilities, knowing as we do how great that need is. But financial exigencies have made retrenchment imperative.

The Government of India have decided that, in order that the position may be kept under control and that the best use may be made of all sums available for capital expenditure, the general questions of railway policy in their financial aspect should be brought under review at half yearly intervals by the Finance and Railway Members of the Government in consultation—once at the beginning of the Simla season and once at the time of the Agents' Conference in the autumn. I believe that very real advantages will result from this new arrangement and I am sure it will go far to relieve any anxiety felt by Members of this House that the Railway Department is a law unto itself and not amendable to salutary financial control

Of the workers, now in progress I need only mention the electrification of the ghat sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and of the suburban railways at Madras, the new Perambur workshops of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the further prosecution of the Raipur Vizianagram Railway, which will ultimately provide the Central Provinces with a new outlet to the sea at Vizagapatam. The only new work of any magnitude which it is proposed to initiate is the doubling of the East Indian Railway line between Cawnpore and Tundla, which has become a matter of some urgency. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for doubling the most congested section between Shikshabad and Tundla. Of the works which we should like to have commenced but are unable to do so, I might perhaps mention the Dacca-Aricha Railway in Eastern Bengal and the branch lines intended to serve the cotton growing tracts north and south of Akola in Berar.

NO BOONS TO PASSENGERS.

Having dealt with the Capital programme, I have in one sense completed my review of the railway finances for the year, but there are one or two matters about which I have hitherto said little or nothing, and to these I must refer before I close. One of them may be dismissed briefly in a sentence or two. In two successive years I was so fortunate as to be able to announce, at the time of the presentation of the Budget, substantial reductions in railway rates and fares. From the figures already given it must have been evident to Members of this House that on this occasion I shall not be able to make any similar announcement. At a time when we are compelled to draw upon the Reserve fund in order to pay our contribution to General Revenues, it is obvious that we cannot contemplate any further reduction in rates and fares. Our first duty is to ensure the solvency of the railways and reductions which we should like to make in order to facilitate the movement of traffic must await the coming of better times. But apart from that, at the present juncture there is a prior claim upon such surpluses and this brings me to the second subject to which I wish to allude.

When I presented the Railway Budget last year, I promised that we would set on foot a systematic examination of the service conditions of our lower paid employees in order to ascertain what were the measures most urgently called for in order to bring about an improvement, and I mentioned, amongst matters which required to be examined, not only the rates of pay and wages but also reduction of working hours, the extension of provident fund benefits to classes who do not at present enjoy them, and improvement in housing conditions and so on. In order to make this examination possible, the Assembly agreed, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to the creation of a new appointment of Member of the Railway Board who would be specially charged with responsibility for all matters connected with the welfare of the enormous staff employed by the railways of India. It is right that I should attempt, however imperfectly, to convey to the House what has been done in order to carry out that promise.

Mr. Hayman assumed charge of his duties at the beginning of April last, and since then he must have been, I suppose, the busiest man at the headquarters of the Government of India.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

Under the head of Indianisation, I should like to mention the special efforts which have been made to bring the Transportation (Power) and the Mechanical Engineering Branches into line with the Civil Engineering and Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Branches in the matter of Indianisation. A scheme for the training of apprentices has been in force since 1926, but the period of training being six years, it could not provide fully qualified officers until the end of 1932. In order to accelerate progress in this direction, when it became necessary to fill eight vacancies in the Transportation (Power) and Mechanical Engineering branches, it was decided to invite applications both in India and in the United Kingdom specifying the qualifications which represented the minimum which could be considered, in the hope that Indian candidates might be forthcoming who would be likely to develop into efficient officers. The age limit was also relaxed, so that the field of selection might not be limited. The result has been that four Indians have been appointed to the Transportation (Power) Department and three to the Mechanical Engineering Department. Although there were only two vacancies in the latter branch, a third Indian has been appointed as a special probationer in anticipation of the occurrence of a vacancy. It is proposed to continue similar arrangements untill 1933 when the scheme for the training of apprentices will bear fruit and provide the requisite number of Indians for these Departments.

Under this head I must also refer to the elimination of racial discrimination, but I can only do so briefly. The whole question has been systematically considered and we have now reached a stage when the material has been digested and consultation with the Central Advisory Council is likely to be both helpful and fruitful.

I must now turn to the most important head of all, namely, the improvement of the service conditions of the lowest paid railway servants, and here there are several questions which demand more detailed notice. In May last, I received a deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation when a number of important subjects were fully and frankly discussed and our examination of service conditions has proceeded largely on the basis of the representations then made. First, I may mention the matter in which we have been able to make the most rapid progress, I mean what is sometimes called security of tenure and arises out of the complaints of alleged wrongful dismissal or discharge from railway service. This was a matter to which the Federation attached great importance, and a new set of rules has been issued which it is believed will go far to meet the complaints made on this subject. I cannot enter into details now, but copies of the rules have been placed in the Library, and it is my intention also that copies should be supplied to all members of the Central Advisory Council.

REVISION OF LEAVE RULES.

Next comes the revision of the leave rules. That is a question which has been under consideration since 1924, but it proved impossible, owing to the defective organisation of the Railway Board, to bring the matter to a head until the new Member was appointed. The rules hitherto in force have been defective in two vital particulars. In the first place, the rules applicable to staff taken over with the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Burma Railways when they were acquired by the State were manifestly open to the charge of racial discrimination, and, in the second place, the existing rules in force on the old State Railways are liberal enough in theory but operated in practice to the prejudice of employees in inferior service, owing to the condition that the grant of leave must impose no extra cost on the State. The new leave rules have now been settled and are on the eve of publication.

All new recruits will come under the new rules and those at present in service will be given the option of electing to be brought under them. These rules eliminate the objectionable features involving racial considerations of the existing leave rules on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Burma Railways.

So far as the inferior servants are concerned, the no extra cost condition is abandoned and the effect will be that a number of daily-rated employees, particularly in the workshops, will be admitted to privileges which they had not previously enjoyed. I may add that instructions will be issued to Agents that where necessary in order to enable inferior servants and other subordinate staff to take the leave admissible under the new rules, additional staff must be recruited in order to form a leave reserve. Here again as soon as the new rules are issued, I shall be glad to place copies in the Library and to furnish copies to members of the Central Advisory Council.

Next I would refer to the question of hours of employment and periods of rest, and here my reference must be brief, for the Bill which is intended to secure the application to railway servants in India of the 60 hour week and the weekly rest day provided for in the Washington and Geneva Conventions will come before the Assembly at an early date. Before the details of the scheme could be worked out, an immense amount of spade work has been necessary, the whole burden of which has fallen upon the Labour Member of the Board. The recurring expenditure which the scheme will involve will certainly be not less than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum and may amount to as much as Rs. 60 lakhs. It also necessitates the expenditure of something like Rs. 50 lakhs on the capital side, in order to provide quarters for the additional staff.

There are other matters which have come under review under these heads such as improvement in the service conditions of workshop employees, the acceleration of the payment of monthly wages, and welfare subjects such as education, co-operative credit societies and the staff benefit fund, but the only one upon which I can attempt to enlarge is the revision of the wages of the lower paid staff. This is obviously a question of great importance, but if unnecessary expenditure is to be avoided it also requires the closest and most systematic examination. Mr. Hayman, rightly I think, commenced his investigation on the Calcutta railways, and the principal question which he discussed with the Agents was the wage which should be paid to the lowest unskilled class of labour comprising gangmen, porters, bhistis, watermen, sweepers, etc. After the discussions with the Agents, a detailed scheme was prepared in the first instance for the Eastern Bengal Railway, and in broad outline this has now been approved by the Railway Board, though certain details have still to be worked out. It has taken time to settle, because it was all important in the first case which came under consideration to lay down the general principles which ought to regulate such matters, for if schemes are adopted without sufficient consideration, there is a very real danger that public money may be wasted. Now that the first scheme has been passed and the general principles laid down, progress should be much more rapid upon other railways.

I turn now to the question of the expenditure involved in giving effect to the various schemes of improvement. In the first place, there is the cost of the additional staff required in order to secure compliance with the Washington and Geneva Conventions and the capital cost of the quarters for that staff. In the second place, there are the schemes for the revision of pay of the lowest paid employees of the railways which must obviously involve extra expenditure, and in the third place, there is the extra staff which will be needed if the new leave rules are to effect a real as distinct from a normal improvement in service conditions. Very naturally and properly Members of the Assembly may ask what provision has been made in the budget to cover this expenditure. It will be seen from the Railway Board's Explanatory Memorandum that of a provision of Rs. 28 lakhs under Revenue in the current year's budget it is not expected that much more than Rs. 18 lakhs will be spent before the 31st of March next and in the budget for the next year there is provision for Rs. 25 lakhs in all under Revenue and a similar sum under Capital for the construction of quarters. Are these sufficient, it may be asked, to meet the expenditure likely to be incurred?

I may say at once that quite possibly these sums will prove to be insufficient, and I should like to explain to the House the reasons why Government have not included in the estimates a larger provision. One reason is that at the present stage of our enquiries it is not possible to estimate with any accuracy the magnitude of the sums involved. One point, however, I desire to make clear. If and when we are satisfied that the introduction of well considered schemes involving expenditure are necessary in order to secure the welfare and contentment of our staff, and if we find that the cost of these schemes cannot be met without raising our working expenses to a higher figure than is set down in the budget, we shall not hesitate to place supplementary estimates before the Assembly and ask the House to sanction the additional expenditure. I am anxious to make this clear, because when our review of service conditions discloses the fact that there are legitimate grievances, then it is the desire of the Government of India and of the Railway Board, that they should be redressed with as little delay as possible.

DESPERATE BID FOR A BALANCED BUDGET.

(Continued from page 8.)

sident the Thakoresaheb of Kerwada moved the following motion:—

"This Council heartily congratulates Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on their miraculous escape from the dastardly and inhuman attempt to blow up their train near Delhi, and very strongly condemns the insensate outrage."

JALLIANWALLA BAUG!

After a number of members had spoken Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) made a pointed reference to the Jallianwalla Baug massacre of innocent Indians the years ago and observed that although that outrage was more dastardly and inhuman Europeans did not come forward to condemn it. On the contrary, General Dyer, the perpetratr of that outrage, was rewarded for his conduct. In condemning the outrage on the Viceregal train, Indians had given an example to Europeans in general and to Englishmen in particular to follow.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member associated himself on behalf of Government benches with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. The sentiments were both of rejoicing and condemnation, rejoicing at the happy escape of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and condemnation at the dastardly outrage.

The President also associated himself with the motion which was carried with acclamation.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Finance Member, then introduced the budget for the year 1930-31. After the speech of the Finance Member the Council adjourned to Tuesday 1 p. m.

TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Geneva—Opening the Tariff Truce Conference, under the aegis of the League of Nations, Chairman, Count Moltke, emphasised the importance of the discussions to the economic reconstruction of Europe and the world.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Feb. 17.—H. E. The Commander-in-Chief returned to Delhi by aeroplane after carrying out extensive inspections at Jubbulpore.—A. P.

Karachi Feb. 17.—The inward Air mail arrived yesterday.—A. P.

A MINORITIES MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Move For United Action.

TO SECURE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A very influentially signed manifesto has been issued proposing a consultative meeting in New Delhi on the 1st March to consider the action to secure at the Round Table Conference "those safeguards for the minorities without which no real constitutional progress is possible." A meeting is being called to take united action on behalf of the minorities as "it is felt that if the various minorities go separately there would be very little chance of achieving anything worth the name."

An appeal is signed by thirty persons headed by Sir Dinshaw Petit on behalf of the Parsees, Sir Hugh Cocke on behalf of the European Association, Sir Muhammad Shafi on behalf of Muslims, Col. Gidney for Anglo-Indians, Mr. Rajah for depressed classes, Mr. J. Baptista for Indian Christians, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President, Bandra Municipality, and Sir Victor Sassoon.—A. P.

—:o:—

"ELDERS" IN SESSION.

—:o:—

Condemn Delhi Outrage.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The galleries of the Council of State were occupied by many visitors when the winter session of the Council commenced to-day with Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith in the Chair. The attendance was fair. Eleven new members were sworn in.

The President announced that the Governor General had nominated Mr. Ramsaran Das, Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Saiyid Mahomed Padsha and Sir Arthur Froom to form the panel of Chairmen for the Council. He also announced that the Railway Budget would be discussed in the Council on February 20th.

Mr. Russel then presented the railway estimates.

GOVT. BILLS.

Mr. Russel took half an hour to present the Railway Budget. Mr. Haig then introduced two Bills. The first was to amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872, making it obligatory on the parties to a marriage if below the age of 21 to state before the Registrar that the consent of the parents or guardians had been obtained for the marriage.

The other Bill was to amend the Prison Act of 1894 by which all prisoners up to the age of twenty-one would be treated as one class and separated into a number of groups. The principal object of the bill is to enable the jail authorities to deal satisfactorily with the segregation of adolescents without at the same time being forced to divide them into an unreasonable number of categories. The Bill, when applied, will eliminate the necessity for forming separate classes of prisoners between the ages of eighteen and twentyone.

Sir Lancelot Graham introduced a bill to amend certain enactments and repicing certain other enactments, mostly of useless matter on the statute book.

DELHI OUTRAGE

Lala Ramsaran Das then moved: "This Council gives expression to stong feelings of adborrence and detestation of the dastardly and insensate attempt to wreck the Viceregal train near Delhi and congratulates Lord and Lady Irwin and their party on their providential escape."

Sir Muhmmad Habibullah associated himself and the Government of India with the motoin and the sentiments expressed

The Council passed it standing.

The President next moved a resolution of condolence on the death of Khan Bahadur Ashrafuddin.

The Secretary laid on the table bills which had received the assent of the Governor-General and also Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly.

COMMITTEE OF PETITIONS.

The President announced the nomination of Mr. Ramsaran Das (Chairman), Sir Haroon Jaffar, Mr. Deshika Chari Mr. Manmohan das Ramji and Raja Motichand as members of the Committee of petitions.

Before the Council was adjourned the President on behalf of the Council congratulated the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Lancelot Graham and Mr. Haig on the honours they had received.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Lancelot Graham and Mr. Haig thanked the President and the House. The Council then adjourned.—A. P.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, Feb. 17

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 495 per ton.

Filtered Fowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

AMERICA'S SUPPORT TO INDIA.

Keen Interest In Independence Movement

HOW MR. BROCKWAY WAS HECKLED IN U. S. A.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

What is the degree of interest evinced in the United States with regard to India was the question addressed by the Free Press representative to Mr. Fenner Brockway, M. P., Secretary, Independent Labour Party who has just returned from a successful tour in the United States.

Mr. Brockway said it was most astonishing to him to note the very keen and enthusiastic interest taken in the United States, especially in intellectual circles, in the cause of Indian freedom. Illustrating the widespread interest taken by the United States Mr. Brockway said that while on tour in the States he spoke twice and thrice daily on manifold subjects which were totally unconnected with India.

INDIA'S FREEDOM.

But there was not one occasion when he addressed an American audience when some one from the audience did not raise a discussion on India by putting questions in regard to Britain and Indian movement for national freedom. The interest had been developed in regard to India to a remarkable degree in the Universities. The Socialist Party among the intellectuals and among the literary circles evinced the greatest interest in the Indian national movement and extended their sympathy and support to the cause of Indian Independence.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL.

—:o:—

Censure Motion Handed In!

WILL AFGHAN SARDAR'S BE TRIED?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day, the business on the agenda being the presentation of the Railway budget by Sir George Rainy.

Proceedings began with swearing in of four new members Mr. S. C. Mitra, Congressman, was loudly cheered on his having been reelected while Mushir Hussain Kidwai and A. P. Sinha who had been ousted from their Assembly seats by Congressmen in the second Legislative Assembly were welcomed by the House.

NOT YET DECIDED.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury asked if the Government proposed to prosecute Sardars Abdul Hakim Khan and Aminullah Jan, whom they recently arrested at Peshawar and asked why they were arrested.

Sir James Crerar replying on behalf of Mr. Howell, who is ill, referred to a communique issued by the Government of the N. W. F. Province on the subject on the 8th, stating that there was reason to believe that both the arrested persons were concerned in a conspiracy to disturb the peace of a friendly kingdom. The Government was not yet in a position to declare their intention on the question how they would deal with the arrested persons.

Sir George Rainy then presented the Railway Budget and spoke for fortyseven minutes.

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN.

The President announced that the panel of Chairmen for the session would consist of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, these being the leaders of the four non-official parties.

The House was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PATEL TO BE CENSURED.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb 17.

Mr. Arthur Moore has given notice of a motion to be moved in the Legislative Assembly that "This House lacks confidence in the Chair" and has asked the President to fix a date for its discussion as early as possible in consultation with the Leader of the House.

Lobby information is that this does not affect the negotiations which have been satisfactorily proceeding towards a settlement of the Assembly galleries controversy. Mr. Moore's motion is not, so far, backed by any party. A. P.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bomay, Feb. 17.

Khandeish	2,033 bales.
Central India	3,668 "
Barsi-Nagger	1,986 "
Berar	5,045 "
Central Provinces	837 "
Dhollera	2,054 "
N. W. Provinces	99 "
Rajputana	234 "
Sind-Punjab	45 "
Broach	2,560 "
Compta-Dharwar	343 "
East Africans	15 "
Cotton	18,967 "
Wheat	1,622 cwts.
Linseed	331 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	647 "
Gingellyseeds	304 "
Poppyseeds	375 "
Groundnuts	7,626 "
Castorseeds	1,362 "
Rice	6,941 "
Myrabollams	1,175 "
Cottonseeds	4,575 "
Gram	1,147 "
Joowar	261 "
Maize	19 "
Barley	471 "
Bajree	1,720 "
Coal	4,554 tons.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE

—:o:—

A Dramatic Turn.

DEFENCE COUNSEL RETIRE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

There was an unexpected turn in the Mechuabazar Bomb Case at Alipore this morning when as a protest against the decision of the Special Tribunal to allow the defence to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, after examination in chief was over, the defence lawyers in a body withdrew. The proceedings then lost their liveliness and as day wore on many lawyers and others interested in the accused also withdrew and the defence block became empty.

DEFENCE COUNSEL RETIRE.

Mr. B. P. Pain who represented 17 accused raised the question of procedure and being dissatisfied with the tribunals decision retired first. Mr. N. R. Dasgupta, counsel and host of other lawyers followed suit, after holding consultation with the accused and stating they would come again on Wednesday and inform their final decision.

On the submission of Mr. Pain and the rulings shown by him, the public prosecutor maintained that the defence could go on with cross-examination before the examination-in-chief was over.

The Tribunal then retired for about ten minutes and on return, the chairman informed Mr. Pain they had already given two days time and were prepared to give two days more but the cross-examination should begin on Thursday.

Mr. Pain felt incompetent to cross-examine without knowing the full story of the case and retired followed by other lawyers.

Sampuransingh, inspector then examined gave details, documents and articles seized at 223 Mechuabazar Street and also in room, in the Hindu Hostel.

The prosecution evidence is continuing in a dull and thin house. —F. P.

Bandabilla Satyagraha.

—:o:—

JESSORE, Feb. 17.

Bandabilla Satyagraha is continuing vigorously. Kaminidast and Arwinikar were fined Rs. 10 and 50 and in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one and three months respectively. Manmathasarkar, a worker of the Deshbandu Village Reorganisation Society was arrested in Calcutta to-day for disobedience of Section 144 at Bandbilla.—Free Press.

KHANZADI CASE.

—:o:—

Assessors' Divided Verdict.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb. 17.

The Assessors gave their verdict in the Khanzadi case to-day. They were divided, Messrs. Pohoomal and Bherumal declaring all the accused guilty of offences under Sections 366 and 365 I.P.C. while Messrs. Aminuddin and Agha declared all the accused innocent. Judgment will be delivered on Thursday.

Hearing of the case again of Wahidbux Bhutto is fixed for Monday.—A. P.

Latvian Archbishop's Doubts.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Riga.—Latvian Archbishop Pommers, who has been resident in Russia for several years under the Soviet, doubts the genuineness of alleged answers of Sergius to Soviet press questionnaire. He says that in Archbishop Tikhon's time Bolsheviks frequently ascribed to him opinions of which he had no knowledge and even forged false instructions to clergy. Tragedy of situation was heightened by impossibility of clergy refuting whatever was attributed to them.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

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ERA OF BOONS FOR PASSENGERS IS OVER.

G.I.P. WORKERS' RESOLVE TELLS!

Negotiations For A Settlement.

PARTIES MEET IN CONCLAVE.

To-day's Citizens Meeting At Esplanade Maidan.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Esplanade Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to express sympathy with and support the Cause of the G. I. P. Railway workers who are on strike. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, and Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal will address the meeting and Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

WORKERS' SOLIDARITY TELLS!

Despite the assurances of the railway authorities that the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen has failed and that the traffic has assumed normal shape, the situation as far as the traffic is concerned has not made any appreciable improvement. This state of things cannot continue long and even the railway authorities realise this.

Attempts are thus being made to negotiate with the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union for a settlement ing on within closed doors between some officials of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway on Monday morning in the Union's office.

That the strike has told severely on the railway there is no doubt and the strikers are growing strong day by day. Mr. Ruikar is touring on the G. I. P. Railway line and is doing extensive propaganda to spread the strike.

He held meetings at Kasara, Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad, Chalisgaon and Dhulia enlisting more workmen in the rank and file of the strikers. Some merchants of Nasik, Igatpuri and Manmad have promised the strikers to supply grain and clothing. The strike continued on Monday and picketing was carried on ever more vigorously than before.

ASSEMBLY AND G. I P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

Mr. Kelkar To Raise Question Again.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Union nas received a telegram from Mr. N. C. Kelkar stating that although the adjournment motion to discuss the G. I. P. Railway strike situation in the Assembly fell through, the matter will again be brought before the Assembly during the Railway Budget discussion.—Free Press.

Ejection Notices Against Workers.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Union informs that a tele gram received in the Union Office from Bhopal shows that Agent, G. I. P. Railway has concelled the eviction order against strikers in that centre.

A Sholapur message says that under orders from the District Magistrate some forcible evictions have been carried out in that centre which has created much resentment among strikers.—Free Press.

"GENERAL IMPROVEMENT"

—:o:—

Agent's Communique.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway at 13/30 hours to-day:—

The position to-day again shows a general improvement all over the railway. All passenger services were again maintained and suburban trains ran punctually except for a short period in the evening on the Harbour Branch. This was due to electric defect in the automatic signals and was quite unconnected with the strike.

Goods traffic is being moved more freely.—A. P.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Youth League held on Saturday last. "The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League fully supports strike of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen and considers their demands very moderate and reasonable and while condemning the Agent for his recalcitrant attitude congratulates the Workers for their heroic stand. This meeting calls upon the Youth Leaguers to support the strikers in every manner possible and organize propaganda and financial help in their help."

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

"Unrest And Sedition."

LONDON, Feb. 17.

During question hour in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Clifton Brown, who after drawing a contrast between the unrest and sedition in British India with Law and Order maintained in the States, suggested common measures against disruptive elements, Mr. Benn said he saw no reason why the authorities in India responsible for law and order should make a special approach to the rulers of Indian States.

EXPORT OF CAPITAL FROM INDIA.

Earl Winterton inquired by means of a supplementary question (original question having related to import and export of private capital to which Mr. Benn had replied that an accurate estimate was impracticable) whether there was any truth in the reports of undue exports of capital from India. Mr. Benn said it was a complicated, difficult and obscure subject and suggested that Earl Winterton should be content with his answer.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne suggested that the export of capital had largely stopped since the Statement on the subject cabled on 27th January.

Mr. Benn said, "I am glad to say that Indian credit has steadily improved for many weeks."—Reuter.

TRADE DEPRESSION TELLS BADLY UPON RAILWAY BUDGET.

Raid Upon Reserve Fund.

SIR GEORGE RAINY HOLDS OUT PROMISES TO RAILWAY SERVICES.

"No further reductions in rates and fares" is the burden of song of Sir George Rainy in the Legislative Assembly and Mr. T. G. Russell in the Council of State when presenting railway estimates on Monday. The budget shows a reduction in gain from Commercial lines of 2 1|2 crores as compared with last year.

The total working expenses are two and a half crores higher including 58 lakhs extra to cover depreciation on capital works constructed in the previous year. Apart from abnormal charges like the repairs to flood damages and the dismantlement of the Aden Railway, the opening of 600 new miles has resulted in increased working expenses. The cost of operation is sixty six lakhs higher due to the engagement of additional staff to man the new lines and to give effect to the Geneva and Washington Conventions. Considerable progress has been made during the year, according to the Railway Member, in schemes for improving service conditions of lower paid employees.

The final result of 1929-30 is expected to be a gain from the commercial lines of 707 lakhs instead of 11 1|4 crores anticipated when the budget was framed. Of this surplus, 181 lakhs are required to meet loss on strategic lines. To pay the fixed contribution of 612 lakhs to the general revenue, it will be necessary to take 86 lakhs from the Railway reserve. The reserve is expected to stand at the end of the current year at 17 1|2 crores.

Withdrawals from the depreciation Fund are less by 110 lakhs than payments into the Fund and the balance will increased to 12 1|2 crores.

Assuming rather better trade conditions and normal increase in traffic, receipts in 1930-31 for commercial lines are estimated to be over 107 3|4 crores or three crores higher than the current year. The Working expenses are expected to be 1-3|4 crores higher.

As a result the budget estimate puts gain from commercial lines in 1930|31 at 788 lakhs or three quarters of a crore more than the curent year. After meeting the loss on strategic lines, the balance left is 608 lakhs of which 574 lakhs will be paid to General Revenues and 34 lakhs is expected to go to the Railway Reserve.

The following are extracts from the speech of Sir George Rainy who introduced the Railway budget in the Assembly on Monday.

It is my duty to-day to present to the House the Railway Budget for the year 1930-31. No change of importance has been made in the form of the statements submitted, and I do not think it is necessary that I should refer to certain minor alterations, especially as they are rather technical in character. The Railway Board's Memorandum contains detailed explanations of the various figures, and in what I say I shall attempt to survey the position on somewhat broader lines. The main burden of the preparation of the Budget has, of course, fallen on the Financial Commissioner, as usual, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank him, the Chief Commissioner and the Members of the Railway Board for the assistance which they have given. While Mr. Parsons was on leave in summmer, the post o Financial Commissioner was held by Mr. Rau, and I know the House will pardon me if I acknowledge in a word the competence and energy displayed by the first Indian who has held the office of Financial Commissioner. I should like also to pay my tribute to the Standing Finance Committee who have, as we are accustomed to expect, never failed throughout the year to render valuable assistance in the control of railway finance.

May I express the hope that, as in previous years, Hon'ble Members who give notices of motions for reductions in the demands will indicate briefly in their notices the questions they wish to raise? It must obviously lighten the task of the Government Members, if they know in advance on what points they will be expected to reply

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF 1928-29.

When I presented the current year's budget to the House, we expected that the surplus for the year 1928-29 on all lines would be nearly Rs. 9 crores. Both receipts and expenditure fell short of the estimate, but the shortage on the receipt side was the more serious, and the year closed with a net gain from the Railways of less than Rs. 8 crores. The result was that we were able to add Rs. 2-1/2 crores to the reserve after paying the fixed contribution.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30.

The falling off in traffic receipts in February and March 1929, was unfortunately symptomatic of what was to come, and the financial results of the current year can only be described as disappointing. We budgeted for a total revenue of about 1,06-1/2 crores and a total expenditure of 95-1/4 crores, and had this result been achieved, we should have closed the year with a surplus of Rs. 11-1/4 crores on the commercial lines. We now expect that the actuals wil be more than Rs. 4 crores than the estimate so that the fina lsurplus is likely to be little more than Rs. 7 crores. There has been a serious decline in the loadings of grain and pulses; oilseeds did well in the first half of the year and badly in the second; and with two exceptions all classes of traffic have been lower than in the previous year. The two exceptions are cotton and coal.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

I do not propose to analyse in detail the causes to which the reduction in earnings should be ascribed. The heavy falling off in grain traffic is clearly due to the unsatisfactory harvests of recent years in Northern India, but under other heads it is not so much that traffic has fallen off heavily as that it has failed to expand to the extent we hoped. India, like other countries, is passing through a period of trade depression due to falling prices, when buyers naturally adopt a cautious policy and goods move slowly. Conditions such as these must inevitably be reflected in the railway traffic returns, and the falling off in traffic might easily have been worse than it is. It must not be forgotten that the reductions in rates and fares made in the last five years were estimated to involve a loss of revenue exceeding Rs. 5 crores in a full year, a loss which we hoped to make good from the expansion of traffic. For the present our hopes have not been realised, for when traffic is inelastic, reductions in rates and fares must inevitably bring down receipts. But there is no ground for despondency, and I do not doubt that when trade conditions improve our expectations will prove to have been well founded. Our reduced rates for long distance coal announced last year have certainly acted as a stimulus to the coal trade and the lower fares for third class passengers have been accompanied by a growth in traffic. The passenger mile figure has gone up by 5-1/2 per cent. and the passenger earnings this year are likely to exceed those of the previous year by about two-thirds of a crore.

On the expenditure side, we budgeted for total working expensees of Rs. 64-1/2 crores, but actually they are like to be 2-1/4 crores of rupees higher. As the mileage of the Indian Railways increases—and we expect to open 600 miles of line this year—expenses inevitably go up, for the new lines have to be staffed and more train miles are run.

NEED FOR ECONOMY.

I am far from advocating that false species of economy which postpones necessary expenditure only to be faced by higher costs at a later date. But in present circumstances I feel that working expenses must be watched with a specially vigilant eye.

On the expenditure other than working expenses I need not dwell. As compared with 1928-29, interest and depreciation charges are up by Rs. 1,09 lakhs and Rs. 58 lakhs respectively, and the expenditure under surplus profits paid to Indian States and Railway Companies has been swollen by an unexpected throw forward into the current year of the surplus profits payable to the Burma Railways Company for the last nine months of 1928. On the basis of the revised estimates, we expect that at the close of the current year the figures will stand as follow. The total receipts from commercial lines we put at nearly Rs. 1,05 crores, which is Rs. 1-1/4 crores above the receipts for last year. The expenditure is estimated to be nearly Rs. 98 crores—an increase of Rs. 3-3/4 crores. The net gain from the commercial lines will then be Rs. 7 crores, out of which the loss on the strategic railways amounting to Rs. 1.81 lakhs has to be met. The balance of Rs. 5,26 lakhs is insufficient to meet the contribution of Rs. 6,12 lakhs to General Revenues, and we shall have to draw on our reserves to the extent of Rs. 86 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1930-31.

The budget figures for the coming year do not disclose any startling differences from the revised estimates. Our total receipts will, we estimate, amount to nearly Rs. 1,08 crores, a figuee which is nearly Rs. 3 crores more than the revised estimates for the current year. The total expenditure we put nearly Rs. 1,00 crores, and increase of slightly

(Continued on page 11.)

LANCASHIRE ALARMED.

Hypocritical Solicitude For Indian Peasants.

Forecast Of Govt. Of India Budget.

ENHANCED IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Reports are current in Lancashire circles that the forthcoming Indian budget which is due to be presented on the 28th February to the Assembly by Sir George Schuster is likely to contain provision for enhanced duty on imports of cloth. That Lahcashire representatives in the House of Commons should bestir themselves with a view to bring pressure on the Government of India not to enhance the duty as it would be injurious both to the Indian masses and Lancashire is the slogan of contributions in a section of the British Press. Prominent amongst such contributions is a letter by Mr. S. W. Hirst, the Liberal economist in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Hirst criticises severely the whole Tariff policy of India and contends that India's tariff policy is calculated to injure not only Lancashire but the whole of industrial Britain and further asserts that India's tariff policy is calculated to disturb the British Empire's relations with some foreign Powers. Mr. Hirst further argues that it should be equally obnoxious to genuine protectionists whether in Great Britain or in India for the result of India's tariff policy is to raise the prices of principal articles of use to the detriment of millions of peasants who use them. The interests of peasants which are thus injured, says Mr. Hirst, are quite ten times more important than those of the present beneficiaries of the Tariffs.

Mr. Hirst then refers to the reports that are current of the possible imposition of higher duties on Lancashire cotton goods in the coming Indian budget and urges the Lancashire members of Parliament to bestir themselves in the interest of both Lancashire and India alike.—Free Press.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS COST.

Bombay Finance Secretary's Statement.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, in his Introduction to the Bombay Budget for 1930-31 says that in estimating revenue for 1930-31 the Government have assumed that the Stamp and Court Fees Acts will be renewed. The total estimate of revenue ordinary and extraordinary is 1573.6 lacs and the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, debitable to revenue is 1573.1 lacs, the surplus being half a lac. The balance which opened with a sum of Rs. 223 lacs, including 38½ lacs of loan money and 103 lacs in the Famine Relief Fund, will close with a sum of 166 lacs of which 84 will be in the Famine Relief Fund. The Development Department will be abolished with effect from 1st March 1930 with the result that all expenditure except that connected with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will now be met from Revenue heads. Owing to these changes the amount of expenditure met from Revenue Budget of 1930-31, which would otherwise have been met from capital, is about Rs. 4 lacs. The abolition of the Development Department Secretariat means an ultimate net saving in recurring expenditure on establishments of Rs. 1.12 lacs. Next year the burden on the revenues of the Presidency on account of Development Department will be Rs. 53 32 lacs.

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The Finance Secretary under the heading Cost of Establishment gives a rough analysis of pay drawn for the years 1921-22 to 1927-28 by Government servants which shows that of the total cost 37 per cent is accounted for by Government servants drawing less than Rs. 60 per mensum, 28 per cent by those Rs. 60 per mensum to 199 per mensum, 13 per cent. by those drawing Rs. 200 per mensum to Rs. 499 per mensum, 8 per cent by those drawing Rs. 500 per mensnm to Rs. 199 per mensum while 14 per cent. is drawn by those receipt more than Rs. 1,000 per mensum. Applying these percentages to figures of total cost for 1927-28 the Finance Secretary arrives at the following results:—

Government Servants drawing	cost. lacs.
less than Rs. 60	191
between Rs. 60 and Rs. 199	144
between Rs. 200 and Rs. 499	67
between Rs. 500 and 999	41
Rs. 1,000 and over	72
	515

NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Among the new items of expenditure for the next year are.

(a) Entertainment of additional establishment in the city of Bombay and Sind in connection with the New Foreign Liquor Scheme;

(b) Maintenance of wireless sets at Ahmedabad and Nasik;

(c) Appointment of an additional Magistrate for the trial of Municipal Cases;

(d) Appointment of the tenth additional Judge in the High Court;

(e) Entertainment of one additional Sub-Inspector and Shorthand reporter on the staff of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, as, according to the Blue Book on the Budget, "in view of the present situation it is essential to secure reliable and correct reports of speeches made at meetings in Bombay City";

(f) Charges of patrolling the railways when the special train of H. E. The Viceroy passes through the Bombay Presidency;

(g) Opening of Shahbander District Karachi as a Port;

(h) Opening of the New Ismaili College at Andheri;

(i) Expenditure in connection appointment by Government of India of a Committee to investigate and report on the question of the control of preparation and sale of medicinal drugs;

(j) Levy of professional tax by the District Local Boards.

SOFIA ELECTION RIOTS.

—:o:—

Five Persons Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sofia—The elections to the communal Councils have been marked by disorders in rural districts. Altogether five persons have been killed including the Gendarme and two Government agents controlling the voting. The Prime Minister states that he is pleased at results which are giving Government candidates a huge majority.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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